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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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LIANG CHI-CHIAO ASSASSINATED AT CANTON; THREE OTHERS ALSO ARE KILLED!

CANNOT WEAR OUT FRENCH AT VERDUN, SAY HIGH COMMAND

Will Be Ready to Time For Great Allied Offensive, With Their Reserves

GERMAN PROGRESS

Attack on Mort Homme Secures 100 Yards Of First Line Trenches

FRENCH RECOVERY

Counter-Attack Expels Foe From Douaumont-Vaux Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 12.—A semi-official communique states:—Despite the use of the lowest means, such as liquid-fire and lachrymatory shells, the enemy's furious assaults on our wings have failed. The continuance of the bombardment indicates the intention of the enemy to again attack Mort Homme Hill, where yesterday they gained only 100 yards of our first line trenches.

The reason the Germans have not mentioned the fighting at Mort Homme is because, long ago, they announced to the world its capture and they have not yet admitted that the French hold it.

The French High Command is confident that the French cannot be outworn at Verdun and will have sufficient reserves to participate adequately in the great allied offensive at the appointed hour.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Aisne our artillery shelled a strong enemy marching column, inflicting heavy losses. Our artillery was very active in the Argonnes against the whole enemy front.

French Regain Position

There was a heavy bombardment of our front at Mort Homme and Cumieres, west of the Meuse, but no infantry action. East of the Meuse, the Germans, after a violent artillery preparation, which concluded with an intense discharge of tear-shells, at four in the afternoon, attacked our trenches between Douaumont and Vaux and gained a footing in some of our advanced lines, but they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack, in which we captured 100 able-bodied prisoners.

A French air-squadron twice bombed the stations at Nautillons and Brieulles and also the emplacement of a 380 millimeter gun.

The Germans are still unsuccessfully hammering at Verdun. The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The enemy launched an attack against Caurette Wood, between Mort Homme and Cumieres, today, using liquid-fire. It was repulsed everywhere.

There was great artillery activity between Douaumont and Vaux, but no infantry attacks. It is confirmed that the Germans suffered particularly heavy losses here in yesterday's very violent offensive.

British Hold Three Craters

London, April 11.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Grenade-fighting in the craters east of St. Eloi continued last night, with varying fortune. We hold three craters, but not the other two at present.

The enemy exploded mines northeast of Vermelles, damaging a portion of an old crater, but without altering the situation. There was considerable artillery activity opposite Wytschaete and some unimportant artillery engagements near Souchez and east of Ypres.

In the course of eight air fights, yesterday, our machines drove down an enemy aeroplane, without sustaining any loss, but one of our aeroplanes,

(Continued on Page 2)

Re-established Pacific Mail To Resume Monthly Sailings San Francisco to Far East

Grace and Co. to Run Three Ships Under American Flag; All New Boats; Make a Start on June 17

Service between San Francisco and the Far East is to be resumed within two months by the re-established Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This welcome announcement was made last night by Mr. Stewart Elliott, who is in Shanghai on a tour preparing the way for the ships. Mr. Elliott is the representative of W. R. Grace and Company of San Francisco who are closely associated with the American International Corporation. They control the rejuvenated Pacific Mail line.

There have been rumors upon rumors of fleets of American ships that are to come to Shanghai. This time it is not a paper squadron with an invisible schedule. The main facts are determined on and the first schedules announced.

There are to be three ships, all of them under the American flag. They will keep up monthly sailings. The steamers are new and luxuriously appointed. They are the Ecuador, the Columbia and the Venezuela. They are now on their way to San Francisco from the Atlantic to take up their runs. The Ecuador will sail from San Francisco on June 17. She will call at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Honolulu and back to San Francisco. The Columbia will leave on the same schedule July 22 followed by the Venezuela on August 18.

Announcement of the re-appearance of the American flag on the Pacific was made by Mr. Elliott at the Astor House last night during a dinner given by him to Consul General and Mrs. Sammons, Mr. and Mrs. V. Meyer, Mrs. C. M. G. Burnie, Mrs. A. F. Allen, and Captain Henry E. Morton.

The steamers are sister ships of new construction and modern equipment throughout. The passenger accommodations are luxurious in the extreme, every convenience having been provided for; including "cabins de luxe." The regular state-rooms are very spacious and are comfortably designed for maximum comfort in connection with trans-Oceanic voyages. Several rooms are equipped with special berths for children.

The Social Hall, Smoking Room and Verandah are adjacent to the Promenade Deck and the dining saloon opens on the Awning Deck. In addition to the usual comforts such as Smoking Room, Bar and Barber Shop, the designers have included a photograph developing room and Palm garden.

In reference to cargo, these ships are capable of carrying about six thousand tons dead weight, with special equipment for fast loading and discharge. In connection with handling cargo, each steamer is provided with a steel derrick capable of lifting twenty-five tons. The ships are 400 feet in length and have a 49 foot beam.

Details concerning agencies for the line in the Eastern ports will be given out later.

Americans will welcome the steamers from patriotic reasons; and shippers of all nationalities will be glad to hear the news as the Pacific Mail boats will do a great deal toward relieving the shipping situation which has been growing steadily worse. The re-establishment of the line by the International Corporation and W. R. Grace and Company is in response to the most urgent entreaties of American business men as well as by a broad national sentiment.

"The company has been assured of the most hearty support by shippers in the Orient," Mr. Elliott said last night, "On behalf of my principals, I can say unreservedly that we will endeavor to merit this support. The service and schedules will be improved as conditions and opportunity will permit."

The resurrection of the Pacific Mail line is one of the many direct results of the organization of the vast American International Corporation. This company was formed in New York with a capital of G.$50,000,000 to increase America's foreign trade.

S. V. C. in Real War Training; Programme for Tomorrow

Corps orders by Major T.E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. April 13, 1916.

No. 32. Reference Corps order No. 26.

The Units will parade at Headquarters as detailed below, on Saturday, April 15, 1916.

Each Unit will move off under sealed orders at the time stated against its name.

On arrival at the 1000 yds mound at the Rifle Range, the time will be taken for the march.

The Unit will then be told off into three sections, (A) Digging Party, (B) Firing Party, (C) Reserve, and five rounds per man will be served out.

The advance to the 400 yds mounds will be made in skirmishing order. On arrival at 400 yds. the Digging Party will be allotted a space in which to commence a line of pot holes. The Firing Party will proceed to 200 yds and keep up a steady fire on the targets indicated.

The Reserve will remain 100 yds in rear.

The Firing Party will occupy about seven minutes in firing their 5 rounds, when the Reserve will advance to the 200 yds mound and the Firing Party will retire to the trench and relieve the Digging Party who will then become the Reserve. This will be continued until each party has completed the round of duties.

Time allowed, 20 minutes.

Units will assemble at Headquarters and be ready to march off as under.

"A" Co. (British)	2.30 p.m.
"B" Co. (British)	2.40 „
Customs Co.	2.50 „
American	3.00 „
Portuguese	3.10 „
Japanese	3.20 „
Chinese	3.30 „
Scottish	3.40 „
Italian	3.50 „

Maxim Battery will march off with their guns at 3.5 p.m. A machine gun emplacement will be dug on ground to East of Rifle Range near to 300 yards mound, under covering fire as for Infantry.

Artillery with Light Horse escort will leave Headquarters at 3.30 p.m. and will dig a gun pit between 1,000 and 900 yds mounds. The Light Horse will dismount, link ponies and advance to 200 yards and maintain a covering fire on the targets indicated.

The O.C. Engineers will detail parties to accompany each Unit and superintend the trench digging.

OPPOSITION TO MATCH WAR TAX WITHDRAWN

Manufacturers Give Promise To Assist the Treasury To Their Utmost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The matchmakers have withdrawn their opposition to the match tax and promised to assist the Treasury to their utmost.

PORTUGUESE INVADING GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Expeditionary Force of Latest Belligerent Has Taken Possession of Kronga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lourenco Marques, April 11.—The Portuguese expeditionary force occupied Kronga, in German East Africa, on the 10th.

French Gunner Examining Zeppelin Which He Brought Down

This is the first picture of the wrecked Zeppelin L 77, which was brought down by a French gunner at Brabant-le-Roy, recently. The Zeppelin was completely destroyed and the entire crew killed. The gunner, whose aim brought the raider to earth, is seen examining the engine.

DR. KUO SIGNS CONTRACT FOR G.$20,000,000 LOAN

Advanced in U.S. at 6 Per Cent, For Industrial Purposes, Under Good Securities

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 13.—A loan contract has been signed at Washington between Dr. Wellington Kuo, Chinese Minister and the Lee, Higginson Company of Boston for twenty million Gold Dollars, at six per cent, for industrial purposes, under good securities.

Hioki Talks with Reinsch

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 13.—According to the Shuntien Jih-pao, Mr. Hioki, Japanese Minister to Peking, yesterday morning called upon Dr. Reinsch, U. S. Minister, to discuss loan matters.

Rebels Won't Recognise Loan

Local Chinese papers say that Tang Shao-yi, representing 216 parliamentaries, wired to the U. S. A. Minister to Peking and the Washington Government that they will not recognise the loan arranged with Yuan's Government and will not be held responsible for the refunding of the sum by the nation, as Yuan has violated his oath and committed the crime of high treason. Tang Shao-yi has also wired to Kuo Wei-chun, the Chinese Minister to Washington, saying that he has wired to the U. S. A. Minister at Peking and the Washington Government about the loan agreement. Though reported to have been signed at Washington by the said Minister Kuo, yet, if he will cancel the loan, he "may have the chance of seeing his own countrymen."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Apr. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Apr. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Apr. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Apr. 28
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 18 and here on April 22. Left Colombo on April 6 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail left Vancouver on March 18, and is due to arrive here today per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.

British Cabinet Split Regarding Question Of General Conscription

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The Daily Chronicle states that a difference of opinion has arisen in the Cabinet on the subject of general compulsion.

NEW HEAVY GUNS DON'T FIND ITALIANS NAPPING

Make Effective Reply, Causing Big Fires; Intense Cannonading General

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 12.—An official communique states that the enemy opened new and heavy batteries between the Adige and Sugana Valleys, to which the Italians effectively replied, causing some big fires. There was an intense artillery activity along the whole Isonzo front, especially on the heights north-west of Gorizia.

A little WANT AD in THE CHINA PRESS is really the equivalent of many small voices, each with great carrying power.

Some thousands of copies of every CHINA PRESS WANT AD are printed every day. Many thousands of people read THE CHINA PRESS and THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS every day.

Your message goes many miles, sees many people, passes many by, but eventually finds the RIGHT parties when you put the message into a CHINA PRESS WANT AD.

Get the WANT AD habit —THE CHINA PRESS WANT AD habit. Save the time and money that this modern invention represents.

GERMANS' EXPLANATION CHALLENGED BY DUTCH

Shipping Council's Inquiry Establishes Palembang and Tubantia Were Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 12.—An expert investigation by the Dutch Shipping Council has resulted in the triumphant refutation of the denials issued by Germany concerning the torpedoing of the Dutch liners Palembang and Tubantia. The evidence shows that both vessels displayed their colors very plainly.

The torpedoes were seen approaching and the fragments found of the torpedo which sunk the Tubantia show indubitably that it was a Schwartzkopf torpedo.

London, April 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Edward Grey stated that the effectiveness of the economic blockade of the enemy countries is being fully maintained.

The British steamer Ellaston (3,796 tons) and the Italian steamer Unione (2,367 tons) have been sunk. The crew of the former vessel were rescued.

Nineteen of the crew of the Unione have also been rescued.

The Whitby steamer Smeaton has been sunk. All on board were saved.

Police Get An Increase In Wages of Taels 15

Force Given More Than Asked For; Raise Takes Effect From New Year

Have you noticed that, in spite of the dangerous rumors and deadly threats of serious disturbance, the foreign members of the Municipal Police are very cheerful here of late? There is a reason.

The men have been granted the increase in pay that they asked of the Council. Though not yet officially announced in the Gazette, it has become known, from a thoroughly reliable source, that the increase in pay has been approved.

Roughly, it means an addition of Tls. 15 a month to each man's monthly salary—the figure which the men had named as being about the fair amount. But there is one beautiful phase that the officers did not count on. The increase is to take effect from the first of the year so that a sizeable bonus has piled up during the last three and a half months.

The world isn't such a bad place to live in after all!

MANY MORE ARE WOUNDED; CRIME UNPRECEDENTED

Representative of Kwangsi Governor Is Among The Dead

POLICE CHIEF, TOO

Chu Chien, Candidate For Tutuh of Kwangtung. Injured

SITUATION HERE

Fairly Peaceful Yesterday But Trouble Feared Any Minute

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 13.—Tong Kok-tun, representing Luk Yin-ting, Governor of Kwangsi and Liang Chi-chiao, together with Wang Kuang-ling, Chief of Police and Tom Din-yu (? Ton Shou-kuei, Lung Chi-kwang's delegate), were assassinated while attending a conference with the leaders of the military, yesterday afternoon.

Chu Chien, a candidate for the post of Tutuh of Kwangtung and Shum Pak-chu, leader of the citizens' militia and others were wounded.

[Quite apart from the murder of his associates, the assassination of Liang Chi-chiao may be expected to have such an effect on the agitation against Yuan Shih-k'ai and the monarchical party as nothing else that has happened so far. One of the foremost scholars in China, he was an idol of the masses and possibly Yuan's foremost adversary, certainly one of the most able.

His campaign against the monarchy was conducted in a brilliant and most persistent manner, even at the time when the other party seemed to be having matters all their own way. Time and again, the President sought his presence in Peking, with the announced intention of endeavoring to secure his support ,or profiting by his advice.

Liang, however, kept away from the capital and, when matters seemed certain to come to a head, he came to Shanghai. He was here for quite a while, staying at the Astor House, but refused to be interviewed by anyone except his closest friends.

Then, as suddenly as he arrived here, he went south and has since been fighting his best with pen and tongue for the republican cause.]

Chu Distrusted Lung

Canton, April 13.—Chu Chien, who was chairman of the Progressive party before the monarchical movement and since Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung army, has arrived. He did not proceed to Lung Chi-kwang's headquarters, as he doubted the latter's sincerity, alleging that it was easier to direct the revolutionary army from without than within Lung Chi-kwang's headquarters.

Chu Chien is preventing the entry of revolutionary soldiers into the city, to avoid a conflict with the regular troops. Lung Chi-kwang is willing to resign his position upon the arrival of Luk Ying-ting and Liang Chi-chao.

Chaochow, Weichow and Limchow refuse to be amenable to Lung Chi-kwang's administration.

Mysterious Shell Here

All day yesterday Shanghai waited. Ears attuned for the sound of big guns heard only the commonplace noises of the streets. There was one big explosion shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning. A mysterious hole was found in the ground in the Yangtszepoo district below the Point hotel and it was argued that this might have been formed by the explosion of the shell.

But there were no shell fragments about and the Kiangnan Arsenal

authorities denied emphatically that any of their guns fired the shot. From reliable sources it was learned last night that an attempt had been made to blow up a bridge on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway about three miles from Lunghua. This is supposed to have occurred at the time the explosion was heard. The bridge was not badly damaged and after light repairs the line remained intact. This is said to have been the work of Shanghai Republicans. That any bridges had been destroyed was denied by the railway officials.

The Arsenal was the center of all thought.

Bomb At Arsenal

Weak and ineffectual demonstrations have been made about the Arsenal. A bomb was exploded near the arsenal at about the time yesterday that the big concussion was felt. Two men were killed Wednesday evening in another attack. Two bombs were thrown in an empty house just outside of the North-Eastern boundary of the Arsenal. The concussion was so great that the next house fell down and the debris fell on the men, killing them. A fire occurred about this time in the same place.

Owing to above attacks, the approaches to the Arsenal from Nan-Ma Tao and St. Catherine's Bridge are now strictly guarded and no-one is allowed to pass in unless he has a pass-port.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Yang Tcheng, counsellor of the Generalissimo's Office and Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, was going to Peking. The official last night definitely denied this. He would not discuss the situation here.

An attack was made last night by rebels on the Chinese police station at the small North Gate of the Chinese City. This happened at about 7.30 o'clock. The rebels were beaten off.

The French Police discovered a large shell in a garden of a residence on the Route Pere Robert—the extension of Yates Road and Route des Soeurs.

Admiral Liu Warned

Prominent Fukien merchants feel anxious regarding their own province. Being afraid Northern troops will be sent there, they held a meeting at their guild late on Tuesday night. A resolution was passed to protest against such a step. A communication was addressed by wire to Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of the Navy, who is a native of Fukien, telling him of their decision. They warned him not to cause trouble to the province, threatening that if trouble was caused they would not recognise him as their fellow countryman. An open letter was also addressed to the navy whose officers and men largely consist of Fukienese.

Hankow Tells of Many More Military Revolts

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 13.—The Shuntien Jihpao states that a special telegram from Hankow says that the troops at Siangyangfu, Fanchang and Laohokow have revolted, joined the bandits and declared their independence. It is not known whether the Defence Commissioner at Siangyang is concerned in the revolt, but his officers and troops are participating.

A report from Shensi says that, taking advantage of the Government's energetic recruiting policy, bandits, disguised as peasants, have enlisted. Directly they were given arms, they revolted and it is reported that they captured three cities—Kanchuan, Yikeng and Chungpu, in the Yulin circuit and are threatening the city of Yenchang.

Szechuen Bandits Busy

Chengtu, April 11.—Yesterday, marauders attacked Pengshanhsien. An official and a party of soldiers who were passing routed the band, but, in expectation of their return, he has requested the Governor to despatch troops. Bandits are also threatening Hanchow.

News is eagerly awaited regarding the conference at Yungning. The aim here is to pursue a middle course and to pacify both sides, in order to prevent a national rupture and also foreign interference.

Hence, the people are suggesting the formation of a responsible Cabinet in Peking for the curtailment of Yuan Shih-k'ai's powers from autocracy to the usual presidential limits. Great hope is expressed that General Tsai Ao will agree and speedily release troops to save the province from the domination of brigands.

Seek Peace Delegates Here

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 13.—The resignations of Yang Tu and Sun Yu-chun, the promoters of the monarchy, as well as Chang Chen-fang, a cousin of President Yuan Shih-k'ai, as members of the State Council, have been sanctioned by a mandate.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai has sent Lung Chien-chang, former Civil Governor of Kweichow, to Shanghai, with the task of inviting Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Wen Tsung-yao to come up to Peking.

The Peking Daily News, in today's leader: "The Shadow of Doom," points to the dangers arising out of the alleged Russo-Japanese agreement, saying that there are indications that Great Britain has probably, with reluctance and humiliation, consented to abstain from active interference while the fetters are being fastened upon China.

Wound Wang Ting-cheng

According to the Eastern Times, there are many rumors current at Nanking and it is reported that Nanking has made an arrangement with Chekiang. General Wang Ting-cheng has been wounded in one of his legs owing to a bomb thrown at him and the would-be assassin has been arrested.

The Sinwanpao says that on the evening of the 11th instant the offices of the army and the Civil Services at Sungkiang received reports about the independence of Chekiang and General Ho Feng-lin, the Brigadier General, the Commander of the defence forces at Sungkiang, convened a meeting of officers of all ranks, the magistrate of the district and police forces at his office and have decided that they will declare neutrality at the order of General Yang Shain-teh, so as to maintain the order of the district and to avoid any fighting. The trains of Shanghai and Hangchow Railway are running between Sungkiang and Shanghai and not Chekiangwards.

Hangchow Independent

According to telegrams received by two or three foreign legations at Peking it is reported that the armies in Hangchow jointly declared independence on April 12 and General Chu Jui, the Chiangchun of Chekiang, who is believed to be loyal to President Yuan Shih-k'ai, is reported to be missing. However, details are still awaited.

The independence of Chekiang was rather unexpected at Peking but it has shown plainly that the influence of the armies of the independent provinces is extending in the Yangtsze region and it is thought that both compromise and the solution by armed forces, as planned by Yuan Shih-k'ai, will have no effect at the present stage.

In Government circles the news of the independence of Chekiang is denied but as many urgent telegrams have been received in Peking from Hangchow and Shanghai the government seems very anxious.

The Directors of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Administration have wired an urgent message to the Department of Communications that the said railway has stopped traffic, and that the Chekiang troops have commandeered the trains and are sending men to Kashing. The report is being gradually spread among the Chinese and the people are feeling uneasy about it.

Northerners Are Isolated

A Peking telegram to the London Times, dated April 7th, has been transmitted and published in Tokio. The gist of it may be retranslated from the Japanese text as follows:—

In the Southern provinces generally anti-Yuan feeling is very strong. The expeditionary force now in Szechuen have had their retreat cut off, and Yuan has lost the sympathy of all the influential persons in China and even Li Yuan-hung and Tuan Chi-jui have refused to support him.

There are some people who are afraid that after Yuan's fall the military may continue to support him. However, the present movement to protect the Republic is a reaction against the despotic government being reinstated and the movements are supported by responsible, sober and intellectual persons, and thus, even though a new Government may be established, the influence of extreme radical Revolutionary elements will be quite small.

The only danger is that to maintain Yuan's position the monarchists may carry out some extreme move as a final experiment.

The interpretation of the Times correspondent in Peking agrees with that of the general public in Tokio. Much attention is paid to the fact that the portion of the British people who sympathise with Yuan Shih-k'ai have commenced to have pessimistic views about the situation.

Fokker Outmatched By French Machine

New Design Said To Be Fastest Aerial Fighter In The World

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 11.—A new French aeroplane is being brought into use. It is the fastest machine in the world and it is declared will easily outmatch the German Fokker.

SPY SHOT IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—A spy was shot in London today.

Portuguese Cabinet Tenders Resignation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

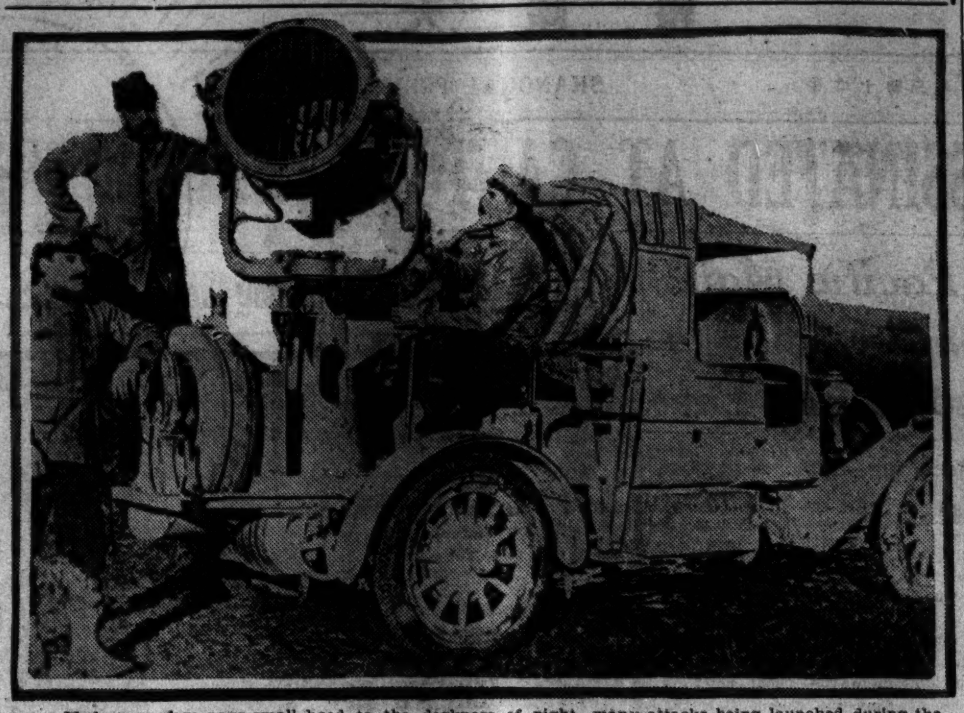
Lisbon, April 12.—The Cabinet has resigned.

WIMBLEDON CANDIDATES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—Mr. Kennedy-Jones will stand as Independent candidate in the Wimbledon bye-election.

Searchlights Expose Bloody Battlefields At Night



Modern warfare pays small heed to the darkness of night, many attacks being launched during the darkness. As an aid to these attacks and as a defense against them, huge searchlights have been put into use. This picture shows one of the latest type of French searchlights mounted upon an automobile. Such searchlights are being used in the defense of the positions around Verdun.

MRS. BRAY THANKS S.V.C. FOR GIFTS TO SOLDIERS

British Companies Collect £54.4 Towards Socks Fund For Col. Bray's Regiment

A letter, dated March 11, from Mrs. Bray to Major Pilcher, states:

"Will you please convey my most grateful thanks to the members of the following companies S. V. C., who have so very kindly subscribed towards providing socks and other comforts for my husband's regiment. "A" Co. (British), "B" Co. (British), Artillery, Engineer Co., Reserve Company, Shanghai Scottish, Light Horse, Maxim Company, Customs Company.

"Little did I think when I wrote to Captain Godfrey and mentioned that I was collecting socks, that such a generous response would come from a quite unexpected quarter. My husband and I are both deeply touched by all your kindness and it is a great joy to us to feel that you still think about us now and then in Shanghai, where we had such a happy time.

"I must tell you that I received both sums of money quite safely, in all, £54. 4s. 0d. I have, of course, sent your letter on to my husband, who, I know, will write to you. A great part of the money will be, or is already, expended on socks and some of it will be spent on other comforts.

"We have been having the most awful weather imaginable—snow for about 3 weeks off and on, so you can imagine what our men have been having to undergo in the trenches. I think every one of them is a hero—as my husband says, we can't imagine what they have to go through.

"You may be quite sure that your gift will be much appreciated and what my husband and I so much appreciate is the motive which prompted the gift."

Cannot Wear Out French At Verdun

(Continued from Page 1)

during the day, was brought down by gun-fire.

Defences of St. Eloi Are Firmly Held by Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 11.—Western theater.—The British, after repeated considerably increased artillery fire, delivered a strong night hand-grenade attack, south of St. Eloi, which broke down before the German crater position. The position is completely and firmly held by the Germans.

In the Argonnes, near La Fille Morte and further east, near Vauquois, the French, by making several blastings, only caused damage to themselves.

There was active fighting again yesterday on both sides of the Meuse. French counter-attacks against the positions south of the Forges rivulet, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, which had been taken by the Germans, broke down, the French losses being serious. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by the Germans has increased by 22 officers and 549 men, now reaching 36 officers and 1,231 men, the booty increasing to 2 guns and 21 machine-guns.

The Germans captured some more block-houses south of the Raven forest, during the night, making 221 prisoners and capturing 1 machine-gun. French counter-advances made from the district of Chattancourt broke down before the efficient German out-flanking fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy tried in vain to re-conquer the lost ground on the south-west edge of the Pepper Hill ridge. South-west of Fort Douaumont, the enemy were forced to abandon further defensive positions, from where the Germans took some dozen of prisoners and 3 machine-guns.

German anti-aricraft artillery shot down two enemy aeroplanes south-east of Ypres.

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TROOPS TELL THRILLING TALES OF VERDUN FIGHT

Zouave Prefers to Show Germans Can't Win Rather Than Describe His Part

WOUNDED AT DOUAUMONT

German Prisoners Amazed By Foe's Gunfire—How French Fought in Cave

Paris, March 4.—In discussing the events at Verdun with wounded officers one is surprised by the passionless and critical attitude of the majority. They might be demonstrating a metaphysical problem instead of describing the most furious battle in history. Of their own part they speak reluctantly.

Today I talked with a Zouave Lieutenant who was wounded in the German rush on the village of Douaumont just before dawn yesterday. He insisted on preceding his account of the actual attack by a long technical lecture which seemed to interest him far more.

"I will show you why," he said, "the Germans will be checked before Verdun. In big battles it usually happens that one point comes to the center of attack and is regarded by both sides as the key to victory. Such were Hougomont at Waterloo and Mondemont at the Marne. The attacker always wins if he can gain and hold this vital spot.

"The Boches say, 'We must take Douaumont—Douaumont means victory,' and they pour away their lives like water. But are they right?

"Suppose they get Douaumont and hold it, what happens? They are more exposed to our guns, more tired, and less numerous. And we have brought up more guns and more men. They have advanced, but our defense is strengthened. Then they find that Douaumont is not the key to victory and that they wasted lives in vain. For behind Douaumont is Souville, and behind Souville is Tavannes, and behind Tavannes is Moulaiville. And there are similar lines nearer the river and across the river.

"Soon the German will find they have been chasing a mirage. Then when they are discouraged we may hit them. They advance too slowly.

"We have got plenty of big guns now. At the beginning of the battle they overmatched us with heavy shells. Now our 380s. [15-inch gun] stagger their attacks before they reach charging distance.

"Yesterday when they attacked Douaumont village my company held a series of four big shell holes, linked up with barbed wire, on a hill due south. That was all that was left of a fine, deep trench. We began firing steadily at 300 yards' range at the mass of troops twenty ranks deep surging toward us along full eighty yards of our front.

"Suddenly, with a rattle like a subway express, a 380 shell rushed over our heads. By its angle it came from a fort six or seven miles away, across the Meuse. It landed right among the German mass. I never saw such a sight. You can judge the effect from the fact that a man at my right was stunned by a gray-sleeved arm. It made the rest of us laugh.

"But they renewed the attacks as if hypnotized by the Douaumont position. It must have cost them 15,000 dead to win the village. My company held the shell holes throughout the fight. They afford splendid protection. Once the enemy got quite close, and I received a bullet in the lungs when, like a fool, I jumped up to see if they would try to rush us.

"We counterattacked as I was being carried away and retook half the village. Our Brigadier said it was the finest local charge of the battle. It was too bad I missed it."

Lauds German Bravery

Paris, March 4.—Many thrilling stories of the fighting at Verdun are reaching Paris by word of mouth or letter.

A Captain of French chasseurs gives an account of the attack which the Germans made on Douaumont on Thursday. He says:

"German forces delivered a furious attack on Thursday along a front of three miles, with the village of Dcuaumont as the principal objective. Detachments of two German divisions, recently brought into the zone of fighting, threw themselves against our organization. This movement began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and had been preceded by a bombardment of indescribable intensity.

"I want to say that our antagonists showed tenacious bravery, but notwithstanding the courage of the enemy, the French chasseurs once again lived up to their reputation. They went into the fight, and a veritable slaughter of the enemy was their reward. There were stacks of the enemy dead right up against our barbed-wire entanglements.

"Fierce fighting at close quarters, and in some places hand-to-hand engagements, gave us at some points the advantage. Nevertheless the Germans came back to the charge again with fresh companies of men.

"The second attack began at precisely 6 o'clock, and it was as determined as the first, if not more so.

"A little after this I was wounded in the head by the explosion of a shell, but in spite of this injury, and before being carried away from the field of battle, I was able to take note of the good work done by my men. Their aggression throughout the day's fighting had been marvelous.

"It is a fact that we sustained losses during these actions, but our casualties were very much less than those of the enemy."

German Amazed by French Fire

A German soldier of the Tenth Company of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, now a prisoner, makes this statement of his own experiences:

"On the 21st of February, before my company had taken part in any engagement, it was composed of 200 men and 24 officers. Then we went into battle, and the organization came out reduced to one officer and seventy men. It is a miracle that any of us escaped the massacre.

"The French artillery fire and the marksmanship of the French infantrymen made equally heavy ravages in the ranks of almost all the other companies of my regiment."

A prisoner from the 106th Regiment of German Infantry, belonging to the Thirtieth Division, tells this story:

"On February 26 three German battalions delivered an assault against a wood held by the French. The chasseurs let us advance, but suddenly they opened up with their machine guns, delivering a fire so concentrated and well directed that entire lines of our men were cut down.

"During a certain stage of the fighting we were effectively flanked by the French. For a moment my company stopped, and for us this move was fatal. The French fire poured in, and the dead bodies of the victims covered the ground. Then the entire Twelfth Regiment hesitated in turn. The men scattered and made their escape as best they could. Our losses were enormous. As for myself, I had only time to throw myself down on the ground and play the dead man.

"When night came I started making my way carefully and quietly through a nearby wood, but I had completely lost my bearings and it was impossible for me to find my company. For two days I was lost and wandered about aimlessly, and it was only on February, 29 in the morning that a French patrol caught me. I was taken prisoner and conducted within the French lines."

Fought in a Cave

An interesting episode is told by a wounded Frenchman, just arrived here, who was posted in a quarry at Louvenont. He says:

"The quarry ended at the rear in a deep cave, running under the plateau on which the Germans would advance to the attack. A detachment to which I belonged took refuge in the cave while the heavy bombardment, lasting forty-eight hours, was going on, and after which the attack was delivered. Arriving at the top of the plateau, the Germans dug an opening into the cave from above, but were prevented from entering, as they saw us with a machine gun ready to receive them.

"In the meantime they had got into the quarry, so that part of our detachment had to rush forward to defend the entrance to the cave. The Germans had no machine gun, but they used long jets of liquid fire of red and green color and it was by the light thus given that the struggle went on.

"For some minutes the Germans held their ground by piling up their dead so as to form a barricade, but at last our machine gun drove them back and they were then attacked and driven out by another of our detachments which arrived in the nick of time."

A German soldier from the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry says that on February 27 a German battalion was ordered to occupy the wood to the east of the fort at Douaumont. At the time this instruction was given certain companies of the Third Battalion of German Chasseurs were being subjected to a French attack at a point to the left of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

"We were successful," the soldier relates, "in making our way into the wood, but it was absolutely impossible to go any further, for we were at once subjected to a fierce fire from the French machine guns. We were under a well-directed crossfire, the bullets singing all about us. This put a complete stop to our forward movement and compelled us to retreat.

"We saved ourselves, but at what a terrific cost! Two-thirds of our effective force had been struck down, either killed or wounded. Some of my comrades who were escaping endeavored to bring me with them, but my condition was such that I could not be moved. The evening of the 27th French patrols came over the battlefield and I was taken prisoner."

Dead Interfered With Gunfire

A machine gun operator says in a letter to his family, written from the battleleld on February 27:

"The German dead lie in heaps around us. It has been thus for several days. At times we were obliged to move our machine guns back twenty or thirty yards, as the German dead were piled so high as to interfere with our fire. We shot them down as they jumped over their comrades' bodies.

"We are now resting, but are always ready to begin again to show the Germans that the French soldiers are their masters."

French Gather to See Captured German Flyer

This picture shows a large crowd gathered in a street in a village in France, where the accurate aim of a French gunner brought down this German "Taube." The villagers are eager to get a glimpse of the enemy air-craft.

THE COLONEL HAILED AS 'AMERICA'S KING'

Thousands of Negroes Shout As He Reviews 'Army' On Island Of Dominica, B. W. I.

New York, March 12.—When the Rev. Father W. M. Barry, rector of St. Augustine's Church at Hartford, Conn., went ashore from the steamer Caraquet at Roseau, Island of Dominica, in the West Indies, on February 20, he asked a negro why the flags were flying and the people were excited.

"Because the King of America is here," replied the negro.

At that moment Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, standing beside the Governor-General of the island, was reviewing the standing army of the island, about twenty strong, and the police force of the island, somewhat less in number. The town was covered with American and British flags. A half holiday had been declared in the town and on the near by plantations, and a large proportion of the 30,000 inhabitants of the island had turned out to see the visitor.

American tourists from two ships who were on shore said the information had been universally received among the native black population that the ruler of North America was coming and that the negroes had shown disappointment at first to find the visitor in a less resplendent dress than that of the island's police. They had become wildly enthusiastic, however, when he reviewed the troops and made a speech.

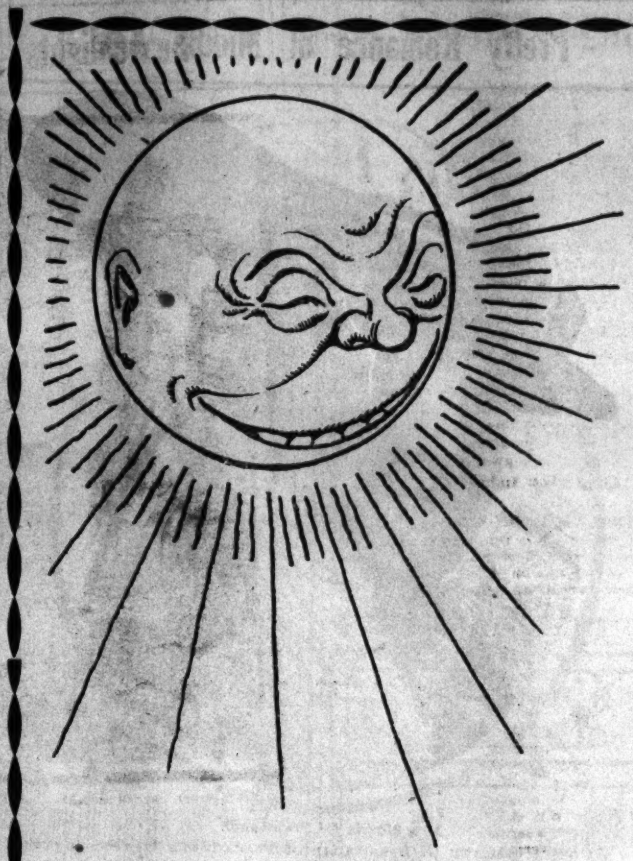
Father Barry, who arrived here yesterday on the Denis of the Booth line from Barbados, said last night after his arrival at Hartford that thousands of people lined the shore when the steamer Guiana, on which Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were traveling, arrived in sight. Colonel Roosevelt and several others went ashore in the rowboat, the ex-President waving salutes with both hands in reply to the cheers from the waterfront.

After the Governor General, the American Consul, and several others had greeted him Colonel Roosevelt was led to a public square on the waterfront, where the soldiery of the island were at attention for him. After the review Colonel Roosevelt made a speech in which he told his audience the history of their island.

"Colonel Roosevelt praised the government of the island and called attention to the prosperity which it was enjoying," said Father Barry. "He discussed the products of the island and their importance to the world, and talked about the history of the island. He praised the people for their loyalty to Great Britain in the present war. His speech was very brief and modest, but he got a tremendously enthusiastic reception.

"Colonel Roosevelt was the picture of health and vigor. He seemed to be very much interested in the manoeuvre of the soldiers, who looked to me like a tin army. Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied him to shore, and a number of the passengers from the Guiana and the Caraquet were there.

"The Governor General of the island read a typewritten speech, in which he praised Colonel Roosevelt and the United States. In the afternoon Colonel Roosevelt went to visit some American friends from New York who own a sugar plantation there. Just before evening, when I was out riding in a buggy, I passed him returning alone in an automobile."



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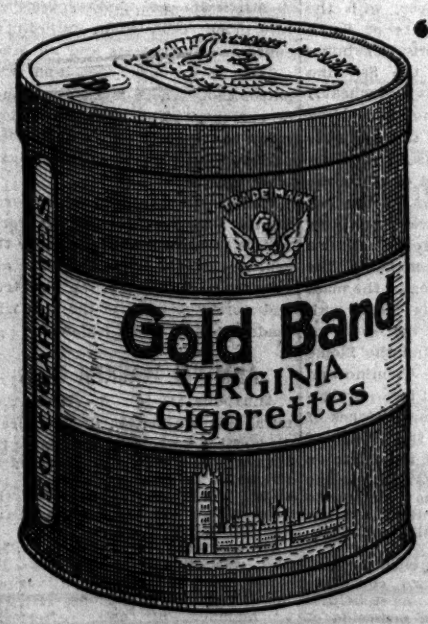

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WHAT ITALY'S ARMY HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Capt. Ettore Bravetta Reviews Progress Made in Conquest of the Alps

MOUNTAIN PASSES HELD

Artillery Perfect and Abundantly Supplied; Bayonet The Infantry's Favorite Arm

New York, March 5.—Captain Ettore Bravetta of the Italian Navy, who is one of the best known military writers in Italy, has written a letter to Colonel William C. Church, Editor of the Army and Navy Journal, in which he endeavors to give, "an accurate and truthful statement of the military position of Italy."

"In compliance with your request," writes Captain Bravetta, "I take pleasure in giving you a summary of the results of our warfare, and in placing before you a brief, but accurate and truthful statement of the present military position of Italy.

"It appears expedient to point out in the first place that we Italians, while originally destined to see our country invaded—an invasion which, having been planned down to the most minute details, was absolutely sure to follow in case of a victory of Austria-Hungary over Russia—are now ourselves the invaders, and that the border line to which we were compelled to submit in 1866 has already been upset, and at many points straightened out or readjusted.

"The mountain passes that were to be the thoroughfare through which the flood of enemies was to descend upon us are in our possession. The conquest of the Alps has been inaugurated with powerful onslaughts and under favorable auspices. We have opened up a passage in high mountain territory, over newly made roads, extending over hundreds of kilometers. Not only the Alpine troops, especially trained for such service, but also the infantry, and even the southern and Sicilian regiments, are doing splendid work in the Alps. Means of supply, operated with the utmost regularity, have been established, even over the most impassable rocks and precipices.

"Our army may now be considered as being almost wholly made up of mountain troops. Guns in enormous numbers are lining the highest mountain peaks, dominating and covering the mountain passes. By virtue of our achievements, not only the mountain artillery, but also the field artillery, and even siege guns of large and medium calibre, hold their sway over the Alps. Our troops are wintering under the very best conditions in high mountain regions, and even at elevations of 6,600 to 9,800 feet. They are under cover everywhere, being quartered either in shelters cut into the rocks or in wooden barracks, and well supplied with stoves, fur coats, woollen garments, good footgear, hand foot warmers, and especially selected provisions. Whole cities, built of wood, has sprung up, on more or less level ground, in the valleys and in the mountains. No soldiers have camped under convas for several months past.

Army's Morale Splendid

"The morale of the troops is splendid. All parts of the country, all social classes, and all political parties have become amalgamated in the army. Harmony, cool deliberation, indomitable courage, hatred of the hereditary foe, legitimate pride born out of the great obstacles already surmounted, a deep-rooted conviction of the absolute necessity of this war, fraternal fellowship between officers and men—these are the factors that render the spiritual unity of the army infrangible.

"Our infantry has displayed sublime courage, and the arms with which it prefers to give battle are the bayonet and the hand grenade. Neither the boom of the enemy's cannon, the rattle of his machine guns, nor the fire of his rifles can stop our infantrymen. Once they have taken a position they are bound to hold it, even though the enemy may concentrate upon it a hail of projectiles of every description. They cannot be surpassed in fighting at close quarters. The artillery is perfect, its fire is accurate, and it has an abundant supply of ammunition. The production of materials for replacing the supplies consumed is progressing splendidly in Italy, while the other arms of the service and other technical means of warfare are likewise excellent.

"The Trentino salient has been cut down at its southern points as far as Roverto, by a brilliant advance through valleys and over mountains, some of which number among them the principal passageways that were to be used for the invasion planned by Austria, and for which she had prepared herself. In Cadore we have removed the main obstacle in the way of our advance into the high valley of the Cordevole, by occupying the imposing mass of rocks of the Col de Lana, while we have also cut the lines of communication between Trent and Toblach. In the high valley of the Boite we have occupied the Cortina d'Ampezzo basin as far as Podestagno, overlooking the massive rocks of the Tofano and Cristallo, thus practically taking possession of the road to Germany, extending from Toblach and Schluderbach. In Carnia we have firmly maintained our already favorable border line, while improving the same at certain points, and barring the way against an invasion by the enemy by interposing powerful obstacles.

Enemy's Defense Hopeless

"On the line of the Isonzo River, starting out from the Plezzo al Mare basin, we have occupied all of the right bank of the river, with the exception of the heights of Santa Lucia and Santa Maria, (Tolmino bridgehead,) and of the Sabotino and Piedemonte, (Goerz birdgehead,) heights. While tenaciously holding on to these positions, the enemy is restricted to an exhausting hopeless defense, being deprived of all means for active operations. On the left bank of the Isonzo River we occupy the Plezzo basin and forty positions on the heights, commanding the eastern bank of the stream; the mass of rocks of the Monte Nero, with splendid positions on the spurs of the Slome del Mrzli and the Slome del Vodil, rising above Tolmino and dominating it; the Plava bridgeheads, including the lower slopes of the Monte Cucco and the Village of Zagora; the plateau of the Carso on the line that grazes the San Martino region, covering the Cappuccio Forest, the Mont Sei Busi, and the heights east of Vermigliano, Seltz, and Mantfalcone.

"These conquests of ours in territory beyond the Isonzo constitute for us the first and most helpful guarantees of ultimate possesion of all the mountain reaches extending along the left bank of the river.

"In this connection I would point out to you that in her propositions made prior to the war Austria did not in any instance consent to allow us to extend our territory to the left bank of the Isonzo, for the very reason that there arise on that side of the river strong strategical positions, completely dominating the left bank. With the strength born of despair, the Austrians are holding on to all there still remains of their entrenched camps of Tolmino and Gorizia. But what sacrifices in men and materials, and above all in pride, does such passive warfare compel them to make! Even these towns of Tolmino and Gorizia have been made uninhabitable by us, as demanded by the cruel but inexorable requirements of war, and we have thus placed upon the enemy an additional burden, tending to exhaust his physical and moral energy.

"On the other hand, we have retained all our moral strength, nothing is lacking in our economic resources, we have a large reserve of men, and the development of our technical means of warfare is assured. The war loan has been enthusiastically and fully subscribed. Life in our cities takes its ordinary course. Our theaters and all other public resorts are open and well patronized. There is an abundance of currency. The want of employment has ceased, and our political parties are all united by the slogan, 'War unto victory.'

"When the time arrives for writing the history of this war the world will be filled with admiration for the courage of the Italians, who are proving themselves to be the true and worthy progeny of the men who made up the Roman legions."

Pretty Romance of Middle Age

Mrs. Martin G. Brumbaugh

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his marriage to his ward Miss Flora Belle Parks, who has lived in the Governor's household for twenty years.

Miss Parks is a fifth cousin to the Governor and the marriage license gives her age as forty. Governor Brumbaugh is fifty-four. The first Mrs. Brumbaugh died less than two years ago.

ADMIRAL WALKER DIES

Annapolis, March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U. S. N., retired, died of pneumonia here today. He commanded the gunboat Concord at the battle of Manila Bay, and received $3,800 as his share of the prize money for the capture of the Spanish ships.

He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and was seventy years old. He served with distinction on various men-o'-war and at stations. He was a member of and afterward Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in Washington. His home was in Portsmouth.

Baker, New U.S. Secretary Of War, an Ardent Pacifist

Former Cleveland Mayor and Militant Political Ally Of President Wilson Gets Post

Washington, March 6.—Newton Diehl Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, will be nominated to the Senate for Secretary of War tomorrow, to succeed Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey. The tender of the war portfolio was made to Mr. Baker by President Wilson last Saturday by telegraph. Mr. Baker telegraphed his answer today. He said that he was at the disposal of the President and would be in Washington for consultation on Wednesday.

The President took Mr. Baker's message as an acceptance, and sent him a telegram this afternoon that the nomination would be transmitted to the Senate without delay. After getting the President's telegram today Mr. Baker telephoned from Cleveland to Secretary McAdoo that he would not be able to be in Washington until Thursday.

Mr. Baker who is an ardent pacifist will be the youngest member of the Cabinet. He was 44 years old in December. The youngest member as the Cabinet is now constituted is David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, who was 50 last February 17.

When President Wilson was forming his Cabinet just prior to his inauguration three years ago, he twice offered the Secretaryship of the Interior to Mr. Baker, who declined. Between the President and Mr. Baker a deep feeling of mutual respect and admiration exists. The President has followed Mr. Baker's public career closely and is credited with agreeing with the ideals of the former Mayor of Cleveland.

Considered Since Garrison Quit

On the day that Secretary Garrison sent his resignation to the White House and took a train for New York, the President mentioned Mr. Baker as a man of Cabinet size. The men he began to consider for the war secretaryship within a few hours of Mr. Garrison's resignation were Secretary Lane, Secretary Houston, and Mr. Baker. Later he decided that he would canvass a large list, but kept Mr. Baker and the two Cabinet officers strongly in mind. The President appeared to have been impressed strongly by suggestions from those with whom he conferred that his Cabinet should be strengthened politically by the selection as Secretary of War of a prominent Democrat from the Middle West. He had his close friend, Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, make inquiries as to the qualifications of men who would make good Cabinet material and asked Mr. Jones for suggestions.

It was understood that the President was anxious to obtain as Secretary of War an experienced lawyer on account of the many questions of law with which the head of the War Department is called upon to deal. Mr. Baker filled that requirement.

After canvassing many names, therefore, the President came back to Mr. Baker, and offered him the portfolio. It was realized here that Mr. Baker was not anxious to take public office again. He had been City Solicitor and Mayor of Cleveland for fourteen years, and wanted to resume his law practice. The President was so pleased with Mr. Baker's practical acceptance of the tender made Saturday that he telegraphed the former Mayor that he was "delighted."

A Strong Wilson Man

New York, March 7.—The New York Times says:

The new Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, will succeed to the office after both the army bills have been finished, and will therefore be able to avoid any disturbing controversy with either of the military committees. His first work will be to put into execution the plans upon which Congress has decided. His fitness for this is not to be doubted as he possess what may be called a talent for detail and has always been a hard and systematic worker. His reported lack of familiarity with military affairs he shares in common with most of his compatriots in civil life. That he will apply himself to his task with assiduity and with an open mind his record in public life clearly indicates. As Mayor of Cleveland he rendered excellent service.

He is a native of West Virginia and is still in the prime of life. His first training for public service was obtained as private secretary to William L. Wilson. He could not have been associated in his young manhood with an abler or wiser statesman. What is still better, Mr. Baker has been a consistent supporter of President Wilson, has warmly approved of both the military and the foreign policies of the Administration. He may, therefore, be counted on as a sympathetic and useful coadjutor of the President in this time of trial.

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NANKING FINDS FORM, DEFEATS QUIROS, 4 TO 3

Gish Pitches Great Game; City Has Now Won Two Tests Against Sailors' Four

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, April 12.—Nanking came back and showed complete reversal of form from the game last Saturday and won a fast baseball game this afternoon, from the Quiros, by the score of 4-3. Gish pitched great ball and had the tars at his mercy, except for one bad inning, the fifth, in which three runs were scored off his delivery, after two men were down.

Sullivan also kept the hits well scattered, but poor support in the first inning allowed the home team two runs, that proved too great a lead to overcome, as two more tallies were added, one each in the fourth and fifth innings. Dadisman's arm was in fine shape and the big fellow threw out four attempted steals before the tars "got next."

The sensation of the game was the fielding of Glover, who covered his field in great form, accepting every chance, though several looked like bingles.

The series stands: Quiros, won four games; Nanking, won two. The next game will be played on the 19th.

The line-up follows:

Quiros:	Nanking:
Boone, c.f.	Johnnaber, l.f.
Glowacki, 2 b.	Price, r.f.
Kinsman, s.s.	Woods, 2 b.
Schnoor, 1 b.	Dadisman, c.
Hair, 3 b.	Howe, 3 b.
Myers, r.f.	Merritt, 1 b.
Glover, l.f.	Brown, c.f.
Doyle, c.	Han, s.s.
Sullivan, p.	Gish, p.

Score by innings:

Nanking .... 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 R—4
Quiros ..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 R—3
Umpire: Mr. Moss.

School for Card Players

Auction Bridge. M. R. C. says: A and B playing against Y and Z, A bids three hearts, which Y doubles. When B and Z pass, A redoubles. Y insists that A cannot increase the value of her own bid by redoubling and that her partner, B, is the only one that can redouble Y.

A double reopens the bidding and any player in her proper turn can shift or redouble. If A prefers to redouble that is her privilege, because there is no bid that could be made by one player and forbidden to another.

F. W. B. asks if the deal is lost in a progressive game when all four pass.

Not if the rule is four deals to a table. The same dealer deals again, just as in duplicate.

Mrs. H. asks what and where the score is put down if the declarer makes four hearts after being doubled.

First of all, score four odd at 16 a trick, 64 points and a game won. Then put down honors as actually held, and finally 50 points penalty against the opponents, which is a bonus for fulfilling a doubled contract.

I. T. asks for instructions as to the meaning of law 81, with regard to the time at which the new deal must be demanded. The law says that if any one but dummy fails to play to a trick the other side may demand a new deal, or they may let it stand. This seems to allow the side not in error to let things slide until they see how they are coming out before they ask for a new deal, as it might pay better to let it stand, if they note the short trick when it is played.

The law says that if the error is past correction, through the player in fault playing to the next trick, the surplus card (at the end of the hand) is considered as played to the imperfect trick, if it has been decided to let the deal stand. The inference would seem to be that they must decide whether or not the deal shall stand as soon as the omission to play to the trick is discovered and proved.

E. C. T. says: Dealer holds seven spades to the jack, with the ace king and two small hearts, two small clubs, not diamonds. He bets it is a spade bid. A bets not until the second round, to which dealer retorts there may not be any second round.

What is the hurry about bidding the spades? There is no danger of either major suit being against the hand, and if no one makes a bid, where are the three aces, three kings, three jacks and four queens that are not in the dealer's hand?

Seven Up. L. S. says: We know that in three hand, if eldest hand begs the dealer must give both players a point or run the cards. What if there are five in the game, each for himself?

Same rule. Each must get a point for the gift.

Poker. W. W. asks if the player who acknowledges his hand is beaten, after he has called, can throw it into the deadwood, or must he show it?

All hands in the call must be shown to the board, win or lose.

W. J. C. says: A bets that four aces will beat a straight flush that is only nine high.

A is wrong. Any straight flush will beat any four of a kind.

B. P. H. says: On the original deal A announces that he has only four cards, without lifting or looking at any of them. B bets it is a misdeal. C bets A gets another card from the dealer.

If all the others have their right number C is correct; but if the player on either side of A has a card too many the dealer must draw one, face down, and give it to A.

C. B. S. says: A opens a jack and two men stay. A stands pat and bets the limit, whereupon the two stayers throw their hands into the discard. When the others call upon A to show his opening qualification it is found that his heart flush has a diamond in it. What happens to the pot?

Both stayers, having thrown up their hands without waiting to see openers, have no claim to it, as either or both hands might be foul. The opener, not having the necessary qualification to open, has no claim to it either, so it stays as it is.

W. B. S. says: A bets it is a misdeal if one of the players has a hand of more of less than five cards, whether he has looked at it or not. This refers to the original hand.

As long as the player does not lift or look at the foul hand he is entitled to be correctly served otherwise the dealer could throw any player out of the pot at will.

W. F. H. says: A asks for three cards on the draw, and bets. When he is called he has the better hand, but finds he has received only two cards to his pair. In London the rule is "four cards in, six cards out," as it is obvious that the player can gain no advantage by playing with the short hand.

This may be the rule in some parts of London, but not where they know the game. The law all over the world is that any hand of more or less than five cards is foul. While it is true that the player with only four cards has no apparent advantage, there is always the question as to what he might have done with that extra card. Such things as slipping it to a partner who could use it to advantage in case the short hand was not good enough to win have been known.

P. G. says: A opens, B bets the limit and is not called. Must he show his hand, or only five cards face down?

Five cards face down is enough. It they want to see his hand they must pay for it, as B did not open the pot.

Cribbage. J. B. A. says: A bets that four sixes and a nine are worth 24, B bets 20 only. How shall we count it to convince the one that is wrong?

Lay out the four sixes in a square. Each side and each diagonal is a pair, 12 holes. The nine will combine with each of these pairs to make a fifteen, 12 more, so that 24 is correct.

Billiards Handicap

One of the best games so far in the billiards handicap championship was played last night at the Engineers' Institute, between Captain E. I. M. Barrett and Mr. G. M. P. Remedios. Both being handicapped the same, they played a level game of 500 up.

Play was very even all the way through and Captain Barrett eventually won at 500 to 441. To the loser belonged the credit of the highest break, Mr. Remedios putting up the very fine effort of 87.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I THINK ITH THIMPLY WEEDICKULUTH TO THAY THE - THE IDEA OF PUTTING UTH OFF
IF FEET WERE BRAINS HED BE A SOLOMON
HES ONE OF THE BOLDER OF THE YOUNGER SET AS BEAU NASH MIGH REMARK
HE KNOWS A BUNCH OF SWELL GUYS TOO MAJOR CEMENT BARON ISLAND AND HEER MATTRESS MY WORLD
WE'LL HAVE TO GO TO THE OPERA SOME NIGHT EH? I'LL PUT ON THE 4 QUART HAT AND THE NECKER
OH YOU HAVE A DRESS SUIT EH?
I CAN DANCE WITH EVERYBODY BUT MY WIFE
NOBODY HOME BUT THE POLKA AN' THAT AIN'T IN IT ANYMORE
INDOOR SPORTS
AT THE PRIZE DANCE: PANNING THE COUPLES LEPT ON THE FLOOR

Obituary

Master of Trinity

Reuter's Service

London, April 12.—The death is announced of the Master of Trinity Hall.

Mr. James Turner

The funeral of the late Mr. James Turner took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday, before a huge gathering of relatives and friends. The Rev. C. E. Darwent performed the ceremony, and the following acted as pallbearers:—Mr. P. Peebles, Mr. N. L. Sparke, Mr. C. C. Stevenson, Mr. T. Kabelitz, Captain George, and Mr. E. H. Shanstrom.

Many beautiful wreaths were sent, among them being those sent by Mrs. Read, "Loving wife and children," Mr. and Mrs. T. Kabelitz, Sing Din-huan, Compradore of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Woo Ah-mow, the Directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Mr. Sazain Yale, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. E. A. Barnard, Mr. W. S. Hibbard, Mr. H. V. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Etterly, C. T. Ying, Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mr. S. Hanson, Wong Woh-zee, Ah Foh, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Betines, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Shanstrom, Mr. A. G. Martyn, Mr. E. Evans, Fai Shing, Ching Nan, Ah May, Mr. Goldmorning, Mr. L. L. Tai Shing, Mrs. H. Anderson and family, Mr. J. Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. P. Peebles, Employers of Edward Evans and Co., Willie and Olga Lymborg, Mr. D. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cooke, Sing Shun-chong, Mr. A. Haas and family, Mr. Kaymeyo, Yan Shing, Mrs. Jansen, Mrs. W. H. Corneck, Mr. A. Schroder, the Misses Manley, and Mr. and Mrs. Sparke.

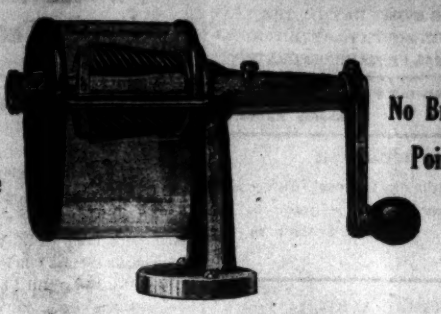
Mr. Richard J. Broad

The funeral of the late Mr. Richard James Broad will take place today at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 p.m. All brethren and friends are invited to attend.

Miss F. Hearson

The Peking and Tientsin Times reports the death of Miss Frances Hearson, the only child of Mrs. G. H. Hearson of Bedford, and formerly of Tientsin. Miss Hearson grew up in Tientsin.

BOSTON PENCIL SHARPENER



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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast and cooler weather. Fresh monsoon in the north; moderate breezes in the south.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 14, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Verdun Impact

(New York Times)

AT Verdun is taking place the most terrific combat of the war so far. The result is dramatically uncertain. The French have yielded without losing; the Germans have gained without winning. It is significant that the rate at which the French yield tends to diminish, while that at which the Germans advance, diminishes, of course, in exactly the corresponding degree. They advanced a mile a day during the first four days. That is more than they have gained altogether in fourteen days more. The mathematician says:

"When two bodies impinge, the time of impact may be divided into two parts—the first known as the time of compression, during which even the hardest bodies suffer temporary loss of shape at the point of impact; and the second the time of restitution, during which the natural shape is regained. The more elastic bodies are those which exert a greater effort to recover their shape; hence they rebound further."

It will be said that analogy is seldom if ever accurate and that a physical law cannot altogether apply to a heroic struggle between human forces, which is true; and yet the unfinished event at Verdun does strongly suggest the idea of an inelastic mass colliding with an elastic body of perhaps equal potential resistance. Given the problem in those terms, one would know exactly what to predict. The inelastic mass would produce the greater impression first, with the least alteration of its own shape. The elastic body, though having suffered the greater loss of shape, would rebound further, take more time for restitution, and ultimately exert the greater effort to recover its original form or position. The outcome would be governed by the relative strength of the impinging forces, each in its own characteristic. One would be rash to predict the outcome during the time of compression. Following that is the second division of time, called by the mathematician that of restitution. It is apparently at hand.

The analogy may be carried further. There are two ways of resistance. One is elastic, the other inelastic. This applies to every kind of resistance, whether physical, moral, or psychic. Everyone knows that the German power of offense and defense is inelastic; that of the French is at the other end of the scale, more elastic perhaps than that of any other people. Physically the German is a powerful animal; and yet there never was a German boxer. That is not because boxing is unsuited to him temperamentally, but because he is physically unsuited to athletics requiring elasticity of muscles. He is muscle-bound. It is not so much a physical defect—perhaps not at all that—as a quality. His mind is like his body, rigid and inelastic.

The battle of Verdun is in many aspects symbolic. The defenses of Verdun lay in the form of what strategists call a salient, thrusting forward sharply toward the enemy. Now, always hitherto the way of attacking a salient was to put pressure on it from two sides at once, forcing the defenders to evacuate it on threat of being surrounded. But in this case the Germans attacked the salient frontally, hit it on the head, so to speak, hoping to crush it in. That is like trying to crush an egg by exerting pressure on one end; less pressure would be required to crush it from the side. And this was the strongest salient that had ever been created. The attack, or the impact, crushed it badly, but did not destroy it; and after a week of frontal assault the German strategists began to exert pressure from the sides, attacking north-west and south-east simultaneously. They have made headway also from these two directions, but apparently at a steadily diminishing rate against an increasing power of resistance—that of an elastic body under compression.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS

II. Teaching and Cleaning Up

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—Affairs in the Philippines are going through a critical period. The complex system of education and administration that we built up is getting its final test. We know that the organization is efficient, that it will work. We have still to find out what effect its workings have on the mass of the Philippine people and how far they are willing or capable of receiving its benefits.

There is the question of the English language, for instance. The whole school system of the islands has been making every effort since its inception to teach its little brown pupils the tongue of their new country. English today is more generally understood even than Spanish. You can get about the islands more easily speaking English than with any one of the Filipino dialects. It would seem that the English-teaching campaign has been a great success, and this is undoubtedly the case to a great extent. Yet there are intelligent Americans who believe that the lower-grade school work should be carried on in the native dialects.

They say that the many thousands of Filipino children of the poorer classes only go to school for a few years. They spend most of that time learning the new language. Then they go home, take up their native dialect again, and forget what English they knew. According to this theory it would be better to take them for the limited time at the teacher's disposal and give them as much solid, general instruction as possible in their own tongue. Thus they could get something out of the school that they would retain.

The weight of opinion in the islands is against such a course. There is no literature worth mentioning in any Filipino dialect. There are none of the works of information, or books on how to do things, that English is rich in. In a word, the English language as a tool is incomparably superior to any native dialect, and even if the majority never make use of it, any step toward establishing it is a step in the right direction. But the mere fact that such a dispute exists, shows that the school question is not solved.

Admitting this there is no doubt as to the remarkable work done by the Bureau of Education. It is the bureau nearest the people. Many of the other Bureaux have to work through it. It teaches over half a million pupils, and employs nine thousand Filipino teachers. It has done more, perhaps, to establish friendship and confidence between the people and the government than any other single influence. Yet we cannot regard its work as done, its future as a mere matter of routine development. The permanence of its results has yet to be established. The present school system cannot accommodate more than half of all the children of school age in the islands.

The education of the hill tribes is just beginning. They present a problem much more difficult than the civilized Filipino. Shy, savage, superstitious, they have to be humored and coaxed, with infinite patience and tolerance. If the Filipinos are given charge of the government of the islands, one of the surest tests of their spirit and their ability will be the way they carry on the education of the Ifugaos and the Mangyans.

The Filipino himself often displays a keen appetite for knowledge. There are two higher schools at Manila with a combined enrollment of over twelve hundred, as well as the University of the Philippines. The latter institution is very popular, but most of the young Filipino college men take courses in letters and the fine arts. In the present stage of development of the country, it would be much better if they cared more for the sciences and engineering.

In the lower schools, a very successful feature is the work in manual training. It is no mere side-line, more or less of a mere novelty, as it is in the United States. An old Spanish friar many years ago said that the brains of the Filipinos are in their fingers. They are dexterous in the most delicate operations to a high degree. Hence the manual training work produces some fine results, with a true professional finish, unlike the patently amateurish products usually turned out by such departments. In these manual training rooms may be founded new industries for the islands. The lace-making work has been greatly stimulated.

One of the most important works of the Bureau of Education has been the way it spread the propaganda of the Bureau of Health. The Health Bureau work in the Philippines is as fundamentally important as the same work in the Canal Zone, and the results achieved have been as great. We found the islands swept periodically by all the plagues of Egypt, and every step forward was made against forces of ignorance and superstition. There were a few educated and intelligent natives who realized that conditions needed bettering, but that was about as far as they got.

The Health Service fought the cholera until instead of sweeping away a third of a city, the plague took only a few hundred victims. On one occasion the people of Manila would not believe that the cholera was among them because the deaths were so few. There are still outbreaks at intervals, but the machinery for fighting the disease is so well organized that the old panics at its approach are a thing of the past. The bubonic plague has been put down by campaigns of rigorous sanitation, and a strict quarantine system. All this work is being done among a people who used to close every window tightly at night—and still do, very often—because they believe in an evil spirit that wanders around in the darkness.

The work against small-pox has been carried on by means of extensive vaccination, with results even better than were hoped for. Some of the most hostile of the wild tribes were won over by means of cures that seemed to them miraculous. The whole record of sanitary work is one for the United States to be proud of—but it cannot be regarded as finished. It has not reached the stage where it will run along on its own momentum.

The Philippines used to be considered a particularly unhealthy place to live. Our army in 1898 suffered a hundred times more from sickness than from bullets. Mindanao, southernmost of the large islands, and home of the Moros, used to be called the only "white man's country" in the archipelago. That is, if you could escape being sliced with a bolo or a barong, the chances were that you wouldn't die of fever. But the rest of the Philippines were classed with the African West Coast.

Nowadays that theory is thoroughly exploded, but it took some of the best medical and sanitary work of the century to do it, and it takes more of the same to maintain it. When the Filipinos take the tiller in their own hands, one of their biggest responsibilities will be to prevent the islands from slipping back into the state that killed tens of thousands.

Two problems in the sanitary and medical campaign remain, which the health service is just beginning to attack. All the work done on cholera, plague and small-pox is regarded by some of the more enthusiastic Americans as a mere preliminary. The great work, they say, is still to be done in fighting tuberculosis, which is fearfully prevalent, and in fighting the infant mortality.

Half the Philippine babies die before they are a year old. This is due partly to lack of stamina, on account of early marriages, and partly to the ignorance of the mothers. The child of a twelve-year-old mother and a fifteen-year-old father cannot be expected to have much of a constitution. When the mother feeds him on boiled rice when he is two weeks old, it does not help much.

The health service, working hand in hand with the Bureau of Education, has made some progress in correcting such conditions, but there is a great deal still to be done. The work among the wild men still calls for infinite tact and patience. Now and again the tribe is stampeded by some superstitious fear, or takes up some miraculous healer of its own who is a good deal worse than useless. One such healer, the celebrated Queen of Taytay, started a cholera epidemic by distributing water full of the germs as a specific.

If we turn the Philippines over to native government, they will carry with them, among many others, these two great tasks unfinished—education and sanitation. A nation of eight million people, one-eighth of them savages, must be kept on the road toward intelligent self-government. An archipelago with a land area of 120,000 square miles must be kept free from a dozen virulent diseases that ravaged it up to a few years ago. It is a big contract.

-:- The Coming Sea Fight -:-

Germany's Last Desperate Gamble

By James Dunn

Rotterdam, March 12.—Germany's canal-bound fleet is preparing to move.

For many weeks I have been receiving information, and now I am able to state that the vaunted High Sea Fleet is to make an attempt to justify its proud title. I learn that the famous toast of "The Day," of which we have heard little during the war, is being drunk with an enthusiasm that heralds imminent action.

The question will at once be asked: Why should the German Fleet accept battle now after refusing to fight for nineteen months? What has happened in the meantime to give her admirals greater confidence and to endow her ships with greated power? What miracles of organisation, what triumphs of invention, have occurred to send the German High Sea Fleet to do battle with the mightiest Navy of all time?

The answer to these questions is as simple as a sum in subtraction.

The German Navy is going to fight because it was built to fight.

Acting on the theory that if she loses the war Germany will lose her fleet, German statesmen naturally take the view that if the fleet is to be lost its destruction must first cost the enemy enormous sacrifice. "No German ship shall surrender" is the unwritten order of the higher command. But the Germans will not scarifice their prized fleet merely for the sake of national sentiment; they will not send their ships to destruction in the North Sea merely to save themselves the humiliation of seeing them towed out of the Kiel Canal. That is not the German way. The German Naval Staff are about to challenge Britain's naval supremacy, because they think they can deal that supremacy a severe if not a deadly blow. True, the increasing effect of the blockade, the internal unrest, and the military menace of the Allies have undoubtedly had an influence on naval policy. But these have not decided that policy; they have only stimulated it.

The New Submarines

There is not a German in Germany who does not believe that behind the guards of Wilhelmshaven terrible weapons are being forged in secret for use against England.

From this superstitious faith in the unknown, from the veneration of the German war machine come those fantastic tales of weird and wonderful inventions which find their way into neutral papers. I do not believe—and I have some ground for my scepticism—in 17in. guns and unsinkable battleships. I do not believe the stories of extraordinary discoveries in magnetic power applied to mines and torpedoes. I do not believe in the invention of impregnable floating forts; but I do firmly and sincerely believe that the German Marine Staff have since the war been perfecting and enlarging the engines of destruction ready to their hands.

Many people in England are apt to smile over Germany's attack of submarinitis." Remarking that so far Germany's submarine warfare has proved a failure, they are inclined to pooh-pooh any further German enterprise in under-sea craft. But the Germans have learned a lesson in defeat, and, despite many sinkings and trappings, they have not lost confidence in the submarine. *The super-submarine is the weapon with which Germany hopes to strike effectively at our peerless Navy.*

Germany now possesses submarines of a power and displacement undreamt of at the outbreak of war. It is claimed for these monster craft that they can voyage as far as India, independent of any aid from friendly store-ship or secret depot. My information about these submarines cannot be disregarded as idle gossip. In their building, men have been kept at work in gangs night and day for months. Payment by the hour has been suspended, economic propaganda of all kinds has been prohibited, and the best German inventive and constructive minds have been employed on the perfecting of a huge flotilla of submarines. Fortunately the German Marine Staff is faced with a serious handicap. They have the iron, the steel, the workshops, and the skilled workmen to build the submarines, but they have not sufficient sailors to man them.

The Lack of Crews

The German loss in submarines during the last few months has been greater than the German Admiralty cares to confess.

They do not so much mind the loss of the U-boats as the loss of their trained crews. With their system of short service the Germans cannot turn out sailors of first-class quality, and if this is seen in manning battleship and cruiser crews it is more apparent in the men called to exercise rare technical knowledge and remarkable physical endurance in the cramped chambers of a submarine. Nevertheless, crews from the coast towns and villages are being trained speedily and efficiently within the limits of the German war machine.

Signs of German naval activity have been reported by Dutch fishermen during the last few days. On several occasions a squadron of German cruisers, escorted by destroyers, and accompanied by mine-layers, has been seen off the northern Dutch coast. Last week-end one of my correspondents saw a large force of marines leaving Hamburg for Kiel. "Many were old or oldish men," he says, "and I was struck by their sad faces and general air of depression."

Hamburg stakes its existence on the German Fleet. In this city of distress and decay, Britain and the British Navy are feared and hated with a fervor and intensity not seen elsewhere in the country. In Hamburg hte gospel of frightfulness is preached to eager listeners, and when Zeppelins successfully raid England there is joy in the homes and cafes of the ruined port. Growing rumors of German naval activity compensate the Hamburg citizens for empty cupboards and meatless days, and all are confident that the High Sea Fleet is merely biding its time to strike a fearful and secret blown at the hated enemy in his own element.

Not Making Our Flesh Creep

This hint of fearfulness is hugged by Germans, who still possess a childlike faith in the dread potentialities of German inventive genius.

Maximilian Harden shares with the cafe loafer a sublime belief in the readiness and ability of the German high command to save Germany from defeat by the employment of terrible devices hitherto suppressed. "If we are to be destroyed, then all Europe will fall with us," is a familiar German threat. Even the extreme Socialists wag their heads solemnly and deplore the necessity of setting back civilisation in order to preserve the Fatherland.

This orgy of frightfulness means nothing more than the vain threats of a thwarted people. Whatever the Huns may do, the Allies, if necessary, can go one better, and the gentle German may be permitted to enjoy his daily thrill—without making our flesh creep.

Putting aside sensational Press articles and idle cafe chatter, it is a fact that in the near future our Navy will achieve its great desire, and the most terrible sea fight in history will bring the end of the war in sight. Germany is preparing for a last desperate throw in which she will employ all her resources of land, sea, and air. Zeppelins are being built with feverish speed, and private firms are invited to manufacture various parts of the huge airships. Germany's plan is to forestall the Allies and to strike before our men, guns, and munitions have achieved a superiority that must ensure victory.

Desperate as the venture must be, nothing will be left to chance. Neutral fishermen are employed to supply information of the movements of British warships, and little happens in the north Sea that is not made known to the German Marine Staff.

The fierce attack on Verdun is the prelude to the last phase of the world-war. A blood-red dawn is rising; whole armies will be destroyed, mighty ships will be derelict, thousands of homes will be devastated in the awful tragedy of a great nation rushing to suicide.

Correspondence

The American Loan

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I hear on good authority, that negotiations have been going on here for some time, and are about to be concluded soon for a big loan to be made by American capitalists to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

This would be a risky undertaking, as the leaders of the opposition against Yuan, who now have the upper hand nearly everywhere in China, are determined not to acknowledge any loan made to Yuan Shih-k'ai after their declaration of independence.

Under any circumstance there is considerable doubt whether Yuan under the present circumstances would be legally justified in concluding a loan on behalf of the Chinese people after forfeiting their confidence in him and while they are successfully in open arms against him.

What does Yuan want this loan for? It must be clear to everyone who has followed the events of the last few weeks, that his former position as President is absolutely untenable and that he will have to go very soon. It looks to us as if the object of acquiring this loan is to enable him to prolong the present conflict with no corresponding hope of success. The only purpose this loan would have would be to prolong further the present unstability of trade and continuance of disorders all over the country.

America was the first republic to recognize the Chinese Republic and we cannot understand that the big, sister republic should want to support by a loan a man who has tried to restore the monarchy for his own end, and against the wish of the people.

We should have thought from previous experience, that American capitalists would be the last to help Yuan with a loan and we sincerely hope that the rumor is not true.

Yours truly,
K. Whang,
Member of the National Assembly.
Shanghai, April 12, 1916.

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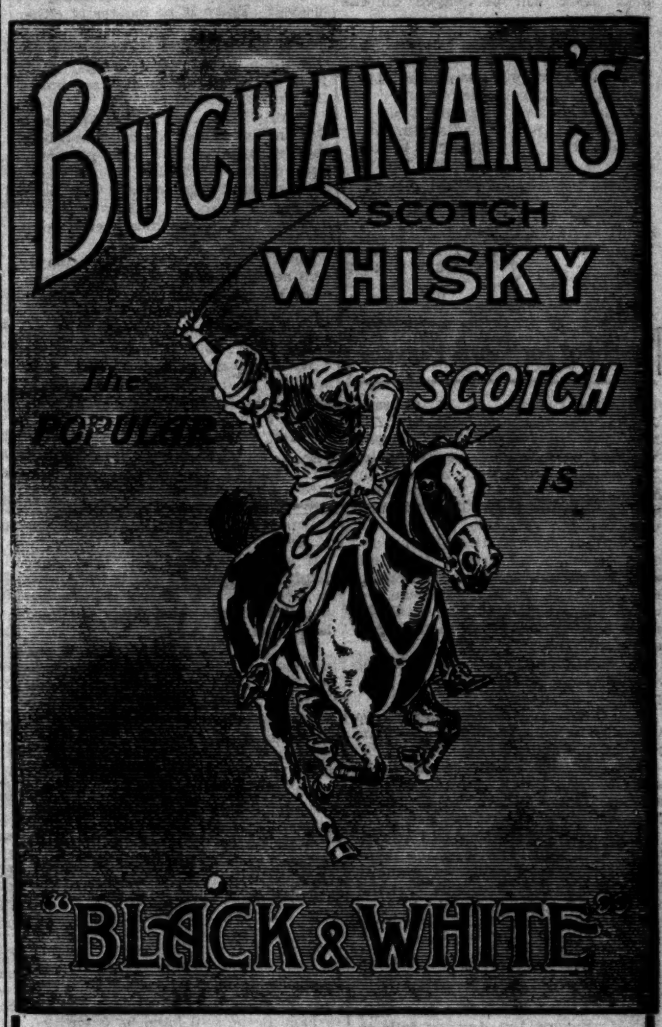

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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I'D GO ANYWHERE JUST TO GIT OUT AT NIGHT!
IT'S A SURPRISE PARTY!
IT'S A SHOCK TO ME! WHAT IS THE OCCASION?
I'VE JUST REACHED TWENTY-ONE -
HUH?
WHAT DETAINED YOU!?
SIR!!
GEO MCMANUS

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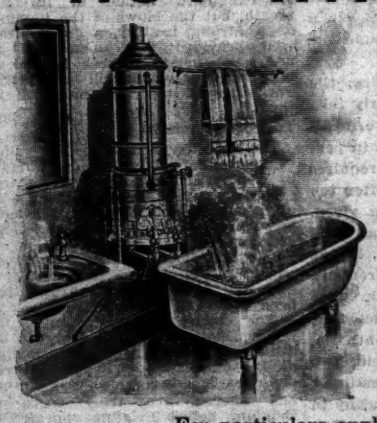

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Night or Day

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Deadly Bichloride ◎ Part II

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

All these things taken together make bichloride of mercury—more commonly and graphically known as corrosive sublimate to distinguish it from its comparatively innocent cousin the mild chloride, or non-corrosive sublimate of mercury (calomel)—very "bad medicine," indeed.

And although the actual number of lives lost by its accidental swallowing is comparatively small as contrasted, say, with the death roll of even the mildest of our, little fevers or infections, yet they are so distressing, so unnecessary, so entirely preventable by a little care and forethought, that it seems well worth while calling public attention to them and taking formal action against them.

In fact, the time has come when the matter should no longer be left to individual watchfulness, but legal steps should be taken either by boards of health or by the legislatures to prevent the sale of bichloride tablets except in such form or condition as to make it unmistakable to both the dullest eye and the most careless touch that they are poisonous and not intended to be swallowed.

This would probably be covered by the general police power of the boards of health and would come under the same head as the general laws which are already enforced in most countries forbidding the selling of poisons unless marked by proper and usually striking labels and colors or, better still, in colored or fluted bottles.

A Safeguard

A number of methods have been devised, almost any one of which would render the tablets practically proof against almost every possible way of carelessness or ignorance, in fact, probably everything short of suicidal or homicidal intent.

Simplest and least effective is the molding of the tablets in striking and peculiar forms, making them four or five times their present size, with projecting angles or sharp points or ragged corners, stars, squares, lozenges, diamonds, etc., so that the finger could not help recognizing in the dark, and the mouth would instantly detect something wrong after they were placed in it.

Next and more effective comes the pasting of various substances and fabrics over the tablets, either sticking them so firmly that it takes several minutes to loosen them or making them of some elastic substance which at the first touch of moisture would spring right out and make projecting spurs or wings or spikes on the tablets, so they would be as impossible to swallow as a cockle-burr.

Finally and probably most effective is the combination of appeal to all the senses by making the tablets of striking and peculiar shapes—star, trefoil, diamond—and then casting or molding them upon a tough string like beads.

Then twenty-five or fifty of them are coiled down into a bottle on a yard of string, and in order to get at them it would be necessary to pull them out on this string and cut them off with a knife or pair of scissors.

A Sure Preventive

It would not be possible to pull the tablets off the string without smashing them to bits, as it is coiled round in their interior, and even supposing that anyone had cut the tablets from their string and laid them aside for use in making a solution, any chance of their being accidentally swallowed would be thwarted by their peculiar shape and second by the ends of the string projecting, whisker-fashion on each side of them.

These stringent requirements could not be fairly objected to on the ground of expense, for bichloride of mercury is such an extremely powerful antiseptic and poison that the amount contained in each tablet is very small—one part to five thousand is a customary surgical solution—and its principal cost is in the manufacturing and distribution.

None of the precautions required would interfere with its legitimate use for the making of antiseptic solutions for external use, as they would merely make the tablets a little slower to handle and to dissolve, which would be rather an advantage than otherwise, if it would automatically remind the user that the solution which he was making was a dangerous poison which should not be left standing about in such a way or place that that there would be the slightest danger of even a child or baby picking it up and drinking it.

Corrosive sublimate is easily the most dangerous drug now in common use, and it would be unjust discrimination to legislate directly against its sale except under the most stringent and abundant precautions.

Refracting and Manufacturing

Dr. John Goddard Optician

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M. D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Questions Answered

Cleveland's Candidacies

Reader—Grover Cleveland ran for the Presidency for the first time in 1884 against Blaine, whom he defeated by a very narrow margin. In 1888 he ran against Harrison, and was defeated. In 1892 he ran against Harrison again and beat him badly.

The Richest Language

U. C. N.—Of the 3,420 languages spoken by mankind, the completest and noblest is the English. Of this mighty language, Grimm, the famous German philosopher, wrote: "The English tongue possesses a veritable power of expression, such as, perhaps, never stood at the command of any other language of man."

Losses at Waterloo

F. L. D.—The losses at the Battle of Waterloo, according to the most reliable figures we have, were as follows: British, killed, 93 officers and 1,916 men. Wounded, 363 officers and 4,560 men. Total British losses, 6,932. Allies, killed, 4,206; wounded and missing, 18,800; total Allies, 22,976. The French losses are, by the best authorities, placed at 30,000.

Poems Worth Reading

The Passing of the 'Chantie'

(From the Attleboro Sun)

Memory tonight is busy
With those "Hell bent" packet days
When the "Seven Seas" were vibrant
With hoarse throated "chantie" lays
Whether down the "Roaring Forties";
"Off the Plate" or Round the Horn";
Those wild nights the "chantie" lightened
Our black marches up to morn.
Through the "whale belt's" weary doubles,
Or "Antarctic's" ice webbed lanes,
To the lilt lift of the chantie
We forgot our aches and pains.

"Storm along!" and "Way-O, Rio!"
Pounded out a measured pace
When all hands tailed down to business
Hiked the big yards up to place;
"Sacramento!" greased the halliards
With its cheery 'Hoodah-Ho!"
When we straightened out the leeches
Or our topsails years ago;
Whiskey Johnny!" kept up steady
Sheeting home the lagging clew,
When those pitiless sea bullies
Thrashed things fairly black and blue.

"Boni!" rove the weather earring
While we pulled down inch by inch
The great reef bands arched above us
In a savage fighting clinch.
"Sally Brown" and "Johnnie Baker"
Gripped us sternly by the throat,
Chased us round the midship captain
At apace which rocked the boat.
With a good grip on both oceans
"Ranzo Boys!" and "John Francois!"
Set the stuns'ls in fine weather
To the trade wind's steady snore.

Oft our "Bully ship a-rolling!"
Rove the bowline for the main,
And with "Paddy Royle" we harnessed
Gaskets round the bunts again;
"Mobile Bay!" and then "Lee Braces"
Walked the yards, hand over hand,
Taking up the slack to windward
With a stave of "Rio Grande."
The big towing hawse came ending
To the "Plains of Mexico!"
From a long twist "Up the Hoogley"
Or the "Gates of Old 'Frisco!"

How oft "Rolling Home" set pawling
The great windlass clank and din,
And our hearts warmed to its music
As each shackle tumbled in.
Then with "Leave her, Johnny, leave her,
Bow spring, warp and hawser fast,"
Down the gangway, with his duffle,
Old Jack zigzags home at last.

Now "Oh Shenandoah's" forgotten
And the "Dreadnoughts" but a dream.
Dear old "Homeward Bound" is buried
In this age of coal and steam;
Just a few "Old Codgers" humming
In their beards a roundelay,
With the passing of square riggers
Passed the "chantie" too away.

GEORGE C. BUGBEE.

That new dance goes like this

You can demonstrate all the new steps and practice them to your heart's content if you have the ever-ready "musician"—the

Victrola

You can hardly realize what a convenience it is to have just the dance music you want at the very time you want it, unless you have a Victrola. Come hear it, and let us show you the possibilities of this wonderful instrument. Victors, $10 to $100. Victrolas $15 to $200. Convenient payments, if desired.

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Del Monte

Many on the way to prosperity bankrupt health by wrong habits of eating. You need a change. Try this

Del Monte Salad

Eight generous slices DEL MONTE Hawaiian Pineapple to the can, tablespoon walnut meats, small bowl of cheese, over this one tablespoon salad dressing to each slice.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 13, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1903
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10⅝ Tls.	6.98
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	9.59
Peking Bar	357
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29⅞
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.62
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....	477
Consols ....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ....T.T.	2-10⅜
London ....Demand	2-10 7/16
India ....T.T.	213½
Paris ....T.T.	408
Paris ....Demand	408½
New York ....T.T.	68
New York ....Demand	68⅛
Hongkong ....T.T.	72¾
Japan ....T.T.	73⅝
Batavia ....T.T.	160⅜

Banks Buying Rates

London ....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 7/16
London ....4 m-s. Docy.	2-11 7/16
London ....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅝
London ....6 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅞
Paris ....4 m-s.	426½
New York ....4 m-s.	70⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.	4.41
" " 1—Marks.	3.62
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.	1.48
" " 1—Rupees.	2.34
" " 1—Roubles.	2.29
" " 1—Mex. $.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.625
Chinese Dollars, 72.60
On Peking, Demand, 105 5/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 79⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 5/16
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

April 13, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 13, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 33½
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.60
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.00
Chemors United Tls. 2¼
Dominions Tls. 17½
Kota Bahroe Tls. 14.00
Ziangbes Tls. 8.00
Consolidated Tls. 4½
Shanghai Lands Tls. 102.00
New Eng. Works 10 X.D.
Weeks 7% Debs. Tls. 100.00
S'hai Tug. (Pref.) Tls. 50.00

Direct Business Reported
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6½
Consolidated Tls. 4.60
Consolidated Tls. 4.50
Dominions Tls. 17½
Tanah Merah Tls. 12½

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 13, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Dominions Tls. 17.50 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.65 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.50 cash
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.40 April
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.00 April

Direct
Langkats Tls. 35.00 May
Ziangbes Tls. 8.00 April
Consolidated Tls. 4.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 17.50 cash
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash

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Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

Freight maket

In the interval since writing a fortnight ago the conditions in the Homeward Freight market have practically not changed at all, the supply and demand for tonnage remaining much the same as hitherto.

To America via the Pacific tonnage for April loading was rather scarce which fact was still further aggravated by the accident to the s.s. Chiyo Maru, the latest reports being that the vessel has been abandoned, but there are two or three extra boats coming on the berth in May which will relieve the situation, at any rate until the tea-season commences.

Coastwise:—It might have been thought that the political unrest in South China and the tightness of money would have depressed rates but the contrary seems to be the case and rates are hardening especially for coal-freights and tonnage is as scarce as ever.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:—

s.s.	Sailing
London Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
London Neleus	Apr. 26
London Hirano Maru	Apr. 30
Genoa, L'don Merionethshire	May 8
Genoa, London Glenliffer	May 10

For New York via Cape:—The s.s. Netherby Hall is expected to take this berth on the 15th instant and will sail about the 18th, but so far no boat has been declared to follow her.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai, Yen 4.30 fixed.
" Hongkong, Yen 11.00 fixed.
" Saigon, Yen 17.00 offered.
" Singapore, $20.00 fixed.

Hongay:
To Shanghai Yen 7.00 offered
" Chinkiang, Yen 8.00 nominal.
" Swatow, $8.00 offered.
" Hongkong, $10.00 fixed.
" Saigon, $10.00 nominal.
" Canton, $12.00 offered.

Wuhu Chinkiang:
To Canton, 39 cands. liner terms firm.

Wuhu:
To Swatow, 37 cands. liner terms.

Saigon:
To Philipines, (1 Port) rice $1.35 per picul nominal.

Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $1.00 to $1.10 per picul, firm.

Newchang Chefoo:
To Canton, 75 cents liner terms, offered.
" Swatow, 60 cents liner terms done.
" Amoy, 80 cents nominal.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—There is practically no change in this market since last writing, although arrivals have been more numerous in spite of the high freights ruling they have almost all been in fulfillment of old contracts. Deliveries have been comparatively quiet and there has not been much actual new business done however, we expect to see some more life in the market in the near future when the silk filatures re-commence operations.

Freights from Japan to this port have gone up to Yen 4.30 a ton and there is very indication of a further rise.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—There is no change in this market but stocks are low and are only replenishable at an increasing cost.

Coal Quotation

Japan Coal:—

	ex Wharf Tls.
Kishima Lump	9.00
Kishima Dust....No Stock.	6.50
Miike Lump...Contracted for	—
Miike Small....Contracted for	—
Miike Dust....Contracted for	—
Arate Lump	7.00
Shimoyamada Unscreened	6.60
Shimoyamada Lump	7.00
Miyoshi Lump	6.25
Shin Shakano	6.40
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	8.20
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	7.00
Kaiping Coal:—	
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown .... none for sale	7.00
Fu-Shun Dust	6.40
Fu-Shun Lump .....no stock	—
Pensihu Navy Lump	12.00
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump	12.00

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with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
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HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Tanah Merah to Reconstruct

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd., was called yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, for the purpose of winding up and reconstructing the company. Owing, however, to the Crown Advocate holding that provision must be made for dealing with enemy shares and this not having been done, the meeting was adjourned until the 27th instant, to allow of the alteration.

Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, supported by Messrs. E. T. Byrne and Chung Bing-him (directors), J. Hays (legal adviser) and J. V. C. Davis (secretary). There were 23,715 shares represented.

The chairman said:—

The circular issued to shareholders has set forth quite fully why this meeting has been called. At the outset, I would like to explain that the resolutions for the liquidation of the company and the formation of the Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Limited, will not be submitted at this meeting.

Since the notice of the resolutions was published, the Crown Advocate has pointed out to us that provision had not been made for dealing in a suitable manner with enemy owned shares. We have been advised that the proper manner to deal with these shares is to sell them with the option attaching to them at the best price obtainable and to pay the proceeds of sale into the enemy dividends account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to be dealt with by the bank in such manner as H. B. M. Supreme Court in Shanghai may direct.

This necessitates further notice regarding such shares and I shall propose that the meeting be adjourned till April 27, at the same time and place, when the resolutions will be put before you.

Further particulars of the estate (which is known as the Ah See Estate) have now been received from the south and they fully confirm the previous details received. The distance from Tanah Merah is about 2 miles and the main Government road from Muar to Batu Annam railway station runs through the property. Tanah Merah Estate is on this same road, so that access is quite easy and the manager at Tanah Merah will have no difficulty whatever in making a daily visit to the new estate.

From the plan of the estate hanging on the wall, it will be seen that the shape is compact, which should make for economical working and equipment.

Mr. Power's report on the estate has been received and it is quite satisfactory. The area is 593.6 acres of which 530 acres is planted as previously indicated, the balance being under lallang. The opened area is in a good, clean weeded condition.

The trees have nearly all been planted 26' x 13', giving about 129 trees to the acre and Mr. Power states that, considering that practically the whole opened area was previously planted with tapioca, the growth of the trees compares very favorably with those on other estates planted on similar land and under similar conditions. There were very little, if any, signs of diseases and pests.

The lay of the land is described as very nice indeed and though the nature of the soil is rather poor, owing to the previous tapioca planting the healthy appearance of the trees indicates that this is no serious drawback. Some 30,000 trees are now in tapping and more trees will reach the tappable stage shortly, which will require the engagement of further labor.

The rubber is at present manufactured by hand power and a small engine and scrap creping machine will be installed. A new bungalow for the manager and some further coolie lines will be necessary, but, apart from this, very little capital expenditure is required.

The planted area of Tanah Merah Estate is 800 acres and of Ah See Estate 530 acres, making a total of 1330 acres now planted of which some 650 acres is in bearing. As stated, a further 200 acres at Tanah is being planted up, which will make the total planted area 1,530 acres and this should all be brought to bearing and be fully equipped on the present proposal as to issued capital, viz., Tls. 675,000, or Tls. 440 per acre.

It is proposed to end the financial year of the new company on March 31 in each year and, based on Mr. Power's estimate of output from Ah See and the Tanah Merah estimates in our possession, the output for the first year of the new company will be about 185,000 lbs.

If you pass the resolutions to be submitted to the adjourned meeting, it is the intention of the directors to immediately declare a dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share (6 2 3%), out of the earnings of the old company.

Regarding any shares not taken up under the proposed reconstruction scheme, these have been underwritten at par by Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons and the draft of the underwriting agreement is on the table and is open to the inspection of the shareholders, as is also the draft agreement referred to in the resolutions and Mr. Power's report on the estate.

If any shareholders have any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

No questions were asked and, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Byrne, the meeting was adjourned until the 27th inst.

London Rubber Export

Reuter's Service

London, April 12.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 3s. 3½d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 3½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quieter after firmer.

Last Quotation, London, April 11:

Spot: 3s. 2¾d. to 3s. 3d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 3d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Steadier after being weak.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, April 12.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:

	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 1-32
Tenders at	1 4 1-32
Receive	9%

Tenders for Transfers:

	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 3-32
Tenders at	1 4 1/16
Receive	9%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs.	48,000.00

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 12, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	19 6	1915
Gross Receipts	$28,502.32	$23,784.05
Loss by currency depreciation	7,454.81	6,423.06
Effective Receipts	$21,047.51	$17,310.99
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.78	28.81
Car miles run	70,365	61,356
Passengers carried	1,261,171	1,034,930

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the weekly rubber auction held on the 12th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$181 per picul equivalent to 3s. 5¼d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$181 per picul equivalent to 3s. 5¼d. in London.

Market strong, demand is good.

Dominion Rubber Co.'s Issued Capital Only Tls. 100,000

We are requested by Messrs. Meyer and Measor to state for public information that the authorised capital of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., is Tls. 350,000 of which Tls. 250,000 is unissued. The issued capital of the Company is only Tls. 100,000. It has been found that circulars issued by certain firms of sharebrokers contain inaccurate particulars with regard to the company's share issue and it is thought desirable that this correction should be published.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$710 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2½
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$425 B.
North China	180 S.
Union of Canton	$1005.
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$167 B.
Hongkong Fire	$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	98s. S.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$129 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 83 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 3/4 xd. B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Hongkong Wharf	$79 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 102½ S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 S.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8¾ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 75½
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 39 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 89 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 127½ S.
Green Island	$10 X.D. Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 35 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 Sa.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	$17 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7.20 Sa.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17¼
Amherst	Tls. 2.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 13½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 48 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 2.05.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.30 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4.80.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.05
Dominion	Tls. 17½.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11.60 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24¾
Kamunting	Tls. 10 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 18½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14 Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22½.
Padang	Tls. 20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 13.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.30 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¾.
Semambu	Tls. 2.10.
Senawang	Tls. 24 S.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1½.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.60
Sungala	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15 ¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼
Taiping	Tls. 3¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12¾ B.
Tebong	Tls. 33 XNI.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8¾
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 245 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 12 was 155 tons."

ITALIANS METHODICALLY SHELL AUSTRIAN LINES

Turks Claim Victory Over British at Felahie After Momentary Setback

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 11.—Eastern theater.—The situation is generally unchanged.

Balkan theater.—The situation is generally unchanged.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. Vienna, April 11.—Italian theater.—In several sectors, the artillery fire has been liveller. The enemy methodically bombarded the villages behind the Austro-Hungarian front in the Isonzo district, Duino, the southern part of Goerz, the hospital of St. Peter and other villages in the Goerz district, St. Kathrein and Uggowitz in Carinthia, Levico and Rovereto in Tyrol.

The fighting near Riva is continuing.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, April 11.—Irak-Arabian theater.—The British have again been bloodily defeated near Felahie. On April 9, after a heavy artillery preparation, lasting for one hour and a half, the enemy, with all their forces, attacked our positions near Felahie.

The battle lasted for six hours. The enemy, at the beginning, succeeded in partially entering the Turkish trenches, but the Turkish troops killed them with the bayonet, driving the remaining British back to their trenches.

In front of the Turkish trenches, more than 3,000 dead enemies were counted. Of the enemy troops, the 13th division, exclusively composed of British who had formerly fought in the Dardanelles, suffered the most.

Berlin, April 11.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: According to reports from Petrograd, which arrived via Stockholm, the Russian police, under the pretext of the suppression of bands, have been provided with ample power for the use of arms. The beating of arrested persons has been officially re-introduced.

The police grossly misuse their privileges. In a village near Petrograd, the Government police, in order to obtain confessions, used inquisitorial tortures against a Jew who was accused of ritual murder.

A similar case is reported from Riga. The editor of a Liberal paper was arrested under the pretext that he was a thief. At the police station the editor was beaten till he bled.

Treatment of Prisoners

German papers publish the report of the American Government's delegate who visited the camps of the prisoners of war in Russia. The prisoners at many places, especially in Charkov, bitterly complain about the uncleanliness ,the lice and the impossibility of obtaining clean underwear. The delegate found the toilets "in a filthy state."

In the district of Orenburg, the lack of physicians was bitterly felt; the prisoners often die before medical help is on hand. To obtain permission to visit, a physician requires such a long time that it is often too late when the permission is given.

Dr. Stem, of the American Red Cross, told the delegate that, in one middle-sized room in the Orenburg hospital, the following sick were placed: six suffering of measles, four of waterpox, three of diphtheria, two of croup, two of typhoid, two of malaria and one of smallpox. The climate is considered healthy in eastern Russia and the American Red Cross is very useful.

The delegate considers that it is not easy to redress these grievances. The task is made difficult by the ill-will of certain officials.

It is reported from Athens that the Greek Government refused the Entente's request to permit the passage of troops through Greek territory from Corfu to Salonica, stating that Corfu is infested with cholera.

German-Rumanian Treaty

The German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, von Jagow and the Rumanian Ambassador in Berlin, on April 7th signed a convention between Germany and Rumania, by which both Governments declared their readiness to allow free exportation of home products, as far as their own needs permit such exportation and with the exception of war material. The system of special export permits and of return services is abolished.

Both Governments further allow the free transit of goods from third countries. The aim of the convention is the re-establishment of the commercial relations on the former basis.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement:

	Million Marks.	Against last week.
Gold reserve	2460.8	† 0.76
Commercial papers and treasury bills	5189.0	— 2922.0
Circulation of bank notes	6674.0	— 313.0
Private deposits	2727.0	— 2630.0
Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes	36.9%	† 1.7%

Up to April 7th, the instalments paid in connection with the fourth German war loan reached 6,889.4 million Marks, or 64.3% of the total subscriptions. The amount borrowed from loan banks against security has decreased by 47 million Marks to 2,191 million Marks.

Germany Arms Switzerland

The Swiss paper Zuricher Post reports that the first quantity of 15-centimeter howitzers, with ammunition, which were ordered from Germany, will soon arrive in Switzerland. These howitzers are of the most modern type, such as are used in the German army.

The papers point out the efficiency of German industry, which is able not only to provide for the enormous wants of its own army, but can also supply neutral countries. The Creuzot works had declared that they were unable to supply the cannon.

The paper also attaches political importance to this supply of arms, as being the best answer to the calumnies that Germany plans an invasion of Switzerland.

Reports from Athens state that a Greek naval officer, who was on board the steamer Sussex when it sunk, gives the following account, which is worth believing, as several Greeks perished in the catastrophe. The officer relates that there is no reason for the supposition that the Sussex was torpedoed.

The ship must have struck a mine, which probably was a British one. The Sussex had a French crew on board and only four life-boats, which were altogether insufficient.

The captain was killed when the explosion occurred. The first officer, through the confusion, went out of his mind and wirelessed the place of the accident inexactly. The French crew took advantage of the general confusion, looted the ship, got drunk and robbed the passengers.

The inexact statement of the place of the accident delayed the arrival of assistance and was the cause of so many victims.

Hohenborn's Confidence

In the Reichstag, the Minister of War, General Wild von Hohenborn, briefly reviewed the military situation and said: "Our headquarters reports are short and straight, as is becoming to soldiers, and they are exact. We do not need to extenuate and that, until now, we have been victorious can be seen from the map. This is also known by our adversaries, even if they refuse to admit it. And victorious we shall be.

The result will be glorious and victorious without limitation; this is guaranteed by what has been done by the heroic courage of our soldiers and by the united energetic will and the overwhelming moral power of our nation. The guarantee for this is also given by the fact that we have at our disposal all means which are necessary for the continuation of the war.

"What we saw during the last days, the defeat of the Russian offensive in the east and the fighting around Verdun in the west, is not, what our adversaries believe or pretend to believe, the last efforts of an exhausted nation in its last breath, but the blows of the hammer of a strong, healthy, national army, well provided with men and all necessary means. These are blows of a hammer which will be repeated until the enemies are mortified by them."

To Force Decision

The Minister then protested against "the criminal extension of warfare to women and children". He stated that Germnay is amply provided with all means, as well as with a sufficiently strong will, to force a victorious decision.

The Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, which was elected on the basis of a universal direct secret suffrage, has been convoked for April 28th.

The Swiss paper, Berner Intelligenzblatt, states, in reply to an utterance of the Belgian diplomatist, de Bassompiere, who, in the Revue des duex Mondes, denied that France had offered five army corps to Belgium, before Belgium appealed to the help of the guaranteeing nations, that number 151 of the British Blue Book says: "Sir Francis Hillier, the British Ambassador in Brussels, to Sir Ewand Grey, August 3rd, 1914. The French Government has offered to the Belgian Government, through their Military Attache, the despatch of five French army corps. The following reply has been received today:

"'We are sincerely grateful to the French Government for offering the eventual despatch of troops. In the actual circumstances, however, we do not propose to appeal to the guarantee of France. The Belgian Government will decide later on the action which they may think necessary to take.'"

The Swiss paper adds: "This is irrefutable proof of the fact denied by de Bassompiere, and proof which means that France made proposals to Belgium which even Belgium considered as premature."

LILIOUOKALANI SANE

Hawaiian Supreme Court Upholds Her Transfer of Property

Honolulu, March 8.—The Supreme Court of Hawaii held today that Liliouokalani former Queen of Hawaii, was mentally competent when, several years ago, she executed a deed of trust conveying all her property to three trustees, headed by the late Samuel Cleghorn, father of Princess Kaiulani, also deceased.

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by her nephew, Jonah Kalanianaole, better known as "Prince Cupid" delegate to Congress from Hawaii to have the trust deed dissolved on the ground that the former Queen was mentally unsound when she executed it.

The nephew brought suit as Liliouokalani's "next best friend." The court denied his right to bring the suit and decided that the former Queen was presumably sane and competent. The deed of trust gave the trustees absolute and irrevocable control over Liliouokalani's extensive estate.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	" 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STASS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	$48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Glds. 50,000,000	(about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—	
Glds. 9,237,150	(about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED.

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Amusements

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Friday, April 14th & till Monday, 17th
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
"Famous Battles of Napoleon"
four parts
An Historic Picture Filled with Human Quality Enacted on the Indentical Battle-fields. 10,000 Soldiers and 3,000 Horses Took Part in the Production of this Film, which is Admitted to be a Real Historical Masterpiece.
MISS HELEN GALARDI
In New Songs
and
The Three Delroys
Comedy Fire Jugglers
Popular Cinema Prices

TOWA CINEMA
THEATRE
Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 14th, 15th and 16th April, 1916
"THE BLACK BOX"
15th Episode (Final) In Two Parts.
"NINA OF THE THEATRE"
A Stirring Circus Drama In Two Parts.
Also Keystone and other Comedies
Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE
Commencing on Monday, April 17
"The Exploits of Elaine"

Miss Pearl White, as "Elaine," The Heroine

Amazing Detective Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Introducing: **Miss Pearl White, Arnold Daly and "Craig Kennedy"**.

Written by **Arthur B. Reeve,** The Well-known Novelist.

Dramatized into a Photo-Play by **Charles Goddard,** author of "The Perils of Pauline."

Cast of Leading Characters in the Motion Picture Reproduction by the famous Pathe Players.

Elaine Dodge .....*Miss Pearl White.*
Craig Kennedy .....*Mr. Arnold Daly.*
Harry Bennett ..... ,, *Sheldon Lewis.*

Two Complete Episodes, in Novel form (illustrated), will appear in THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday, April 16

THE Apollo THEATRE
Programme For April 14th, 15th and 16th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"A Rose Among the Briars"
A Three-Part Pathe-colored Play, Produced by Balboa Company, Featuring Jackie Saunders

Russian-Polish Ballet Company
Presenting National Dances, Apache Dance, Gipsy Dance, also the famous Don Cossacks' Camp Dance.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest

"GIRL AT THE THROTTLE"
Hazards of Helen Railroad Series

"BILLY BOY'S VICTIM"
Featuring Little Bobby

"WIFFLES IN A MUSICAL VEIN"
M. Prince in the Leading Role

"SAFETY FIRST"
A Splendid Starlight Comedy.

SEE
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
"SPARTACUS"
In Six Interesting Acts
The Greatest Historical Photo-drama Ever Presented to the Shanghai Public.
A Mammoth Spectacle employing thousands of people in the making. A twin sister to "Quo Vadis?" Contains the largest arena scenes in pictures. A story of ancient Rome.
Popular Cinema Prices.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

LYCEUM THEATRE
SHANGHAI
For A Short Season Only
Commencing Wednesday, April 19th
Maurice E. Bandmann
PRESENTS
The New Bandmann Opera & Comedy Co.

Wednesday and Thursday, April 19th & 20th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
(Still running at the Gaiety, Theatre Londres)

Saturday, April 22nd
For the First Time in Shanghai
"THE CINEMA STAR"
(The Great Shaftesbury Theatre Success)

Monday and Tuesday, April 24th and 25th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"GRUMPY"
(Cyril Maude's Great Triumph)

Wednesday, April 26th
"THE CINEMA STAR"

Thursday and Friday, April 27th and 28th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"BETTY"
(From Daly's Theatre, London)

Saturday, April 29th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
(A fitting Successor to "Step This Way.")

Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S for the First Six Performances,
Prices of Admission....$3, $2 & $1.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp

Positively Last Performance

CINDERELLA

In aid of Crippled French Soldiers.

Saturday next, 9 p.m.

Booking now open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 18	...	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jinks	S. Tomes
.. 20	P.M	Seattle	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
.. 21	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
.. 28	5.00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
.. 28	P.M	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	10.00*	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
.. 5		San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	Dollar Co.
.. 9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
.. 20	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
.. 20		San Francisco	Floridian	Br.		Dodwell
.. 21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
June 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
.. 13	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
.. 16	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Apr 14	P.M.	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
15	8 30*	Nagasaki Moji	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sudsuki	N. Y. K.
18	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Saito	N.Y.K.
21	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
25	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
28	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 9	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
17	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 17	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
19	10 30*	London via Cape	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
26	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	Maclean	B. & S.
30	8 30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1		Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
.. 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
.. 4		London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
.. 8		Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	Williamson	J. M. & Co
.. 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
.. 10	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
.. 14		London via Cape	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
.. 15		Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
.. 29	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
.. 12		Marseilles, London	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Apr 14	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
14	8.00*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
.. 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 14	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
.. 14	9.00*	Wuhu, Canton	Kweilin	Br.	McGarity	B. & S.
.. 15	A.M.	Amoy Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 15	0.00*	Amoy	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
.. 16	7.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
.. 17	0.00*	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
.. 18	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 19	D.L.	Ningpo	Swatow	Br.		
.. 20	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Mesthrel	B. & S.
.. 21	P.M.	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co
.. 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
.. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eady	B. & S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Apr 14	9.00*	Newchwang	Yochow	Br.	Somme	B & S
14	10.00*	Tsingtao, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
.. 14	P.M.	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milovzoroff	R V F
.. 14	9.00*	Antung	Chekiang	Fr.	Cowan	B. & S.
.. 15	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	Beppal	Kailan M.A.
.. 15	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Fr.	Bennett	B. & S.
.. 15		T'tao, T'tsin, Dairy	Yoshin Maru	Jap.	Miura	N.K.K.
.. 15	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	Legge	C.M.SN.Co
.. 15	10.00*	Wakamatsu	Kashing	Br.	Byers	B. & S.
.. 16	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
.. 18	11.00*	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Katoh	J. M. B.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Apr 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
14	M.N.	do	Taenang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Tindall	G & Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co
17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
.. 17	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	M. K. K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N Co
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Cargo	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr 13	N'ngpo	Kiangtsai	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 13	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co	
Apr 13	Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 13	Swatow	Kweilin	1747	Br.	McGarity	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 13	Hongkong	Luchow	2121	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.	W T W.
Apr 13	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co	S H W
Apr 13	Hongkong	Glenlffer	6021	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line	
Apr 13	C'wangtao	Heiwa Maru	1484	Jap.	Toyama	K M A	
Apr 13	Japan	Michi Maru		Jap.			
Apr 13	Ningpo	Haitung					
Apr 13	Hankow	Suiwo	1203	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.	S H W
Apr 13	Dairy	Kobe Maru	2377	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.	W W
Apr 13	Hankow	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	
Apr 13	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 13	Hankow, etc.,	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co
.. 13	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	816	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co
.. 13	Foochow	Hasan	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co
.. 13	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 13	Hankow, etc	Ngankin	1467	Br.	Wavell	B. & S
.. 13	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westerland	C.M.NS.Co.
.. 13	Wakamatsu	Yodo Maru	1350	Jap.	Hashimoto	F. & Co.
.. 13	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Henderson	H.Y.P.I&Co
.. 13	Japan	Kasuga Maru	2868	Jap.	Yegin	N. Y. K.
.. 13	Saigon	Vestfold	1172	Nor.	Bestelsen	K. M.A.
.. 13	Kobe	Japan	3806	Br.	Feddon	Sassoon Co.
.. 13	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co
.. 13	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	1768	Br.	Norcombe	B. & S.
.. 13	Java etc.,	Tjikini	2888	Du.	Lap	H.C. T. Co.
.. 13	Ningpo	Kiangtsai	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 13	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	1725	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co
13	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N Y K
.. 13	Hankow, etc.,	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	M.S.N Co
.. 13	Antung	Chekiang	1313	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, April 14, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund . Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched rom N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 15, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Friday, April 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet, will be despatched on Friday, April 14. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Yushun, Capt. W. G. Legge, will lleave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Saturday 15th instant For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund, Tel. No. 3257.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin, for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Astrachan (chartered), left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday, and is due to arrive here today.

The N. K. K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya left Kobe at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday morning.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Chefoo for Newchwang on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi, will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The watermark at Hankow on the 10th instant was 14' 4", at Kiukiang on the following day 16' 10", and at Wuhu on the 12th instant 9' 3".

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	U S A
Apr 8	Port Arthur	Asosan Maru	1221	Jap.	Acun	M.B.K.	W T W
Apr 12	C'wangtao	Atsuta Maru	1847	Jap.	Onodera	K.M.A.	Y K B W.
Apr 12	Japan	Anyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Tsuiyama	F. Co.	H Y P W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
Apr 12	C'wangtao	Burrumbeet	156	Br.	Heppell	K M A	C N W P
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M S W
Mar 28	Hankow	Chienchang	889	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Apr 7	New York	City of Agra	3096	Br.	Davies	M.B.K.	S O C W
Apr 11	Antung	Chekiang	1313	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	W T W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2857	Ger.	Voerbeek	H. D. & Co.	U S A
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	10 p.
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Fr.	Watson	Meller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 1	Formosa	Keelung Maru	968	Jap.	Narahashi	N K K	L P D L W
Apr 11	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 12	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.	S H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Melfoo	406	Am.	Lyons	S. Oil Co.	S O C W
Apr 10	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	Angustad	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Apr 6	Japan	Nichiren Maru	1741	Jap.	Suzuki	Furukawa	W T W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Mar 25	Ningpo	Robert Poizat	747	Am.	Aldequer	Po'zat	O W S B
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6446	Aus.	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Ching	S N Co	KNDW
Feb 1	Dairy	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Hudson	Meller & Co	Y T P D
Apr 4	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	754	Jap	Kushida	S. S.	Y T P D W
Apr 12	V'divostock	Simbirsk	1356	Rus.	Milovzoroff	R V F	9 P
Apr 4	Hakodaki	Telius	4 31	Nor	Berg	Wallem &Co	Int D
Apr 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	W T W.
Apr 12	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	C N W
Apr 12	Hankow	Wusheng	711	Chi.	Grainger	C.S.S. Co.	
Apr 1	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1937	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W
Apr 11	Hankow	Yuenkiang Maru	850	Jap.	Nurita	N.K.K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 12	Swatow	Yochow	1290	Br.	Somme	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 13	Japan	Yamashiro M.	2580	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Apr. 9	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Dey
B N B	Apr. 11	Cruise	Eleano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton
YTPDW	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	30	King

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from Dalny:—Mr. M. I. Moorhead, Mr. Y. Amano.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Don, Mrs. Jacobs, Messrs. Johns, A. C. Lowe and Whammond.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hongkong:—Mrs. O. Griffiths, Mr. M. J. and Mrs. B. J. Chambers, Messrs. J. O. B. Harnan, W. E. Annett and E. Ritzmen.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra, conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Monteagle will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

The tender Kinto Maru, conveying departing passengers and mails to the S. M. R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—The low pressures of Western China are gradually extending to the North and the North-East, while the anticyclone of the Eastern Sea is shifting towards Japan.

Drops of rain at Shanghai with oppressive, gloomy weather at times, but as a rule, rather fine weather.

13.—Oppressive, hot, damp weather. Very light breezes veering to N.N.E.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, April 13, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	760.48	762.40
.. .. ches	29 94	30.01
Variation n m, for 24 h	-1.80	-0.47
Variation n m, for 12 h	†0 35	†1.30
Wind Direction	SSW	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	9	13
Wind Miles	5.6	8.1
Temperature Cen	16°2	20°7
Temperature Fahr.	61.2	69 2
Humidity: sc	97	79
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia	.. April	21
Monteagle	.. ,,	28
Empress of Russia	.. May	19
Empress of Japan	.... June	3
Empress of Asia	.... ,,	16
Monteagle	.... July	1
Empress of Russia	.. ,,	14
Empress of Japan	.... July	29
Empress of Asia	.... Aug.	11
Empress of Russia	.. Sept.	9
Monteagle	.... ,,	15

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Telephone 1668

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 9
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 28
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
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S.S. CHINA

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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
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FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 12 AUG. 18

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
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NO FRANTIC REVENGE IN BRITAIN'S POLICY

Paris Conference Won't Decide Definite Action; To Debate After-War Questions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Courtney and Viscount Bryce said that they hoped nothing would be done at the economic conference in Paris which would affect the absolute freedom of the people of Great Britain to determine their own fiscal policy.

The Marquis of Crewe emphasised that their representatives would not commit the Government to any definite course of action. The conference proposed to deal with some current matters, such as a joint agreement against enemy trading and the scale and character of prohibited exports, in order to inflict as little inconvenience as possible upon the allies.

The conference would also consider questions likely to arise after the war, such as the reconstitution of trade between the allies and also the problem of securing the economic independence of the allies. He agreed with Viscount Bryce that it would not be wise for Great Britain to frame her future commercial policy upon a frantic system of revenge.

Nevertheless, cases might arise where it would be necessary to sacrifice some commercial advantage in order to avoid greater possible dangers.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

The following program of music by American composers will be given at the American Woman's Club on Tuesday, the 18th.

1. Piano Solos—
   "Winter" ..... MacDowell
   The Eagle ..... MacDowell
   Mrs. Taylor
2. Dialect Songs—
   Let Miss Lindy Pass.... Winthrop Rogers
   Lit'l Gal .....Rosamond Johnson
   The Bee and the Butterfly.... E. S. Ashford
   Mammy's Song.....Harriet Ware
   Miss Olive Lipscomb
3. Violin Solo—
   Romance....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
   Mrs. Gordon Sutherland Morse
4. Songs—
   "Call me no more".....Cadman
   "At Dawning" .....Cadman
   A Banjo Song.....Sidney Homer
   Uncle Rome.....Sidney Homer
   Mr. R. A. Curry
5. Violin Solos—
   Indian Sketches....Cecil Burleigh
   (a) A Legend
   (b) Over Laughing Waters
   (c) To the Warriors
   Miss Jansen
6. Songs—
   From the Land of the sky-blue Water .....Cadman
   The Moon Drops Low .....Cadman
   Unmindful of the Roses (One sea-side grave)....E. Schneider
   Will o' the Wisp.....C. G. Spross
   Mrs. F. J. Burrett
   Accompanists—Mrs. Taylor and Miss M. Jansen

Tea will be served at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Stockton presiding, assisted by the ladies of the American School.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. Waltz—"Gold and Silver"..Lehar
2. One Step—
   "He'd have to get under, get out and get under".....Abrahams
3. Waltz—
   "The Sunshine Girl".....Rubens
4. One Step—
   "Too Much Mustard"....Macklin
5. Waltz—
   "The Girl in the Taxi"....Gilbert
6. One Step—
   "La Brulante" ..... Winne

Mr. A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Guiding Destiny of Italy in War

This picture, made at the Austro-Italian front shows Gen. Count Cadorna, at the right, conferring with Gen. Porro, his chief of staff.

News Brevities

A banquet in honor of Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, commander of the American Asiatic Fleet, will be given by the American Association on April 26. All members of the club are invited to subscribe. The sooner the applications are sent in the better as the committee will know how many to make provision for.

* * *

A small fire occurred at 11.35 o'clock yesterday morning on the roof of a Chinese house at No. 93 Hoopeh Road. The inmates extinguished the flames before the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

* * *

A Chinese was sentenced to four years imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday after being convicted of having broken into Jardine, Matheson and Co's. godown and having stolen 21 balls of opium worth Tls. 1,500. The prisoner was told that he would have one year cut off his sentence if he gave the name of his accomplice.

* * *

Thomas Jones and Edward Quick were sentenced to three months and one day in Bilibid Prison after a trial before the United States Court for China yesterday on charges of vagrancy. When their terms are up the men are to be returned to the United States. Jones and Quick are the men sent out of Japan for annoying Baroness Kato in a railway car.

* * *

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, yesterday appointed Mr. Earl B. Rose, clerk of the court, administrator for the estate of Quintin Ignacio. Ignacio was a Filipino member of the Town Band, who died recently.

* * *

The New Bandmann Opera and Comedy Co. open their season at the Lyceum Theater next Wednesday, the 19th inst. At the first two performances, "Tonight's the Night" will be presented, the popular piece which is still running at the Gaiety, London. Booking is now open at Moutrie's for the first six performances.

* * *

A Tokio despatch to the Shanghai Nippo says that it is reported that the illness of Prince Yamagata has become very serious.

* * *

The steamer Gleniffer, of the Glen Line and the China Navigation Company's Tamsui collided in the river, yesterday morning and both vessels were damaged. The Gleniffer was coming up stream. She had dropped her anchor off the Pootung Point and was swinging around with the current when the collision with the Tamsui occurred. The latter boat was outward bound. The Tamsui was smashed so badly on the port bow that she had to put back and land her passengers. It will be necessary for her to dock for repairs. Several plates of the Gleniffer were damaged.

* * *

A card that took 15 months to travel from a prison camp in Germany to Hankow, has been received from Mr. Norman A. Pogson, formerly of that city. The card was mailed in Berlin just before Christmas. Mr. Pogson was with Jardine, Matheson and Co., at Tsingtau. His father was British consul at Hamburg and it is supposed that he was made prisoner there while visiting his parents.

* * *

Mr. T. R. Jernigan was to have given a lecture at the Comparative Law School of China (Soochow University), 20 Quinsan Road, yesterday, on "The American Constitution and its Makers." However, Mr. Jernigan was taken ill and the lecture had to be postponed.

* * *

The Photographic Society of Shanghai met last night in the Palace Hotel and held its annual election of officers. The following were elected:—Mr. J. Hervey Longhurst, president; Captain d'Oliveyra, vice-president; Mr. A. C. Hindson, vice-president; Mr. W. H. L. Warren, honorary secretary; Mr. W. Dutton, assistant honorary secretary; joint lanternists Mr. W. J. Furness and Mr. A. E. Guttierez. The committee named consisted of:—Mr. G. S. Aveyard, Mr. J. F. Jones, Mr. C. Hill, Mr. O. F. Barnes, Mr. F. E. Hodges.

P. and O. Company Declares Dividends

Five Per Cent on Preference Shares and Interim of 12 On Deferred Holdings

Reuter's Service

London, April 12.—The P. and O. Co. has declared a dividend on "its preference shares of 5 per cent, less income tax and on the deferred shares an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Difference of Opinion On Aerial Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that he understood that two members of the Air Committee have resigned, owing to differences of opinion. There was no friction. Evidently he referred to Lord Derby and Mr. E. S. Montagu.

Ikskul Beats Off Yet Another Rush

Russian Progress From Erzeroum Continues; Put Austrians to Retreat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 12.—An official communique states that the Germans unsuccessfully attempted an offensive against the important bridge-head at Ikskul. Artillery was lively everywhere.

The Russians continue to make progress west of Erzeroum.

Peking, April 10.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated April 8, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: Desultory firing is taking place on the front of the River Dvina.

In the Dvinsk region, our artillery opened a concentrated fire on one of the Illukst sectors. We also sprang four mines in this sector, destroying the enemy's trenches and a blockhouse.

In the region in front of Postava and Lakes Mladzial and Narotsch, the enemy's artillery showed great activity, firing asphyxiating gas shells in several cases.

In Galicia, in the region of the Middle Strypa, eastward of Podgaizy, the Austrians attempted to assume the offensive, but, before reaching our positions, they were forced to retreat hurriedly, being threatened by our counter-attack.

The Turkish front.—In the coast sector, during the night of April 6, the Turks attempted to cross to the right bank of the River Kara-Bere, but were repulsed by our fire and hand-grenades.

MESOPOTAMIA FLOODS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The position in Mesopotamia is not yet clear, but the river is above the level of the land and water is probably percolating unevenly, causing the British much difficulty. The enemy may even have intentionally flooded certain Sanna areas.

The Weather

Very cloudy or overcast and cooler weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 76.6 and the minimum 59.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 62.6 and 59.0.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Atreus	Feb.	3
Atsuta Maru	Feb.	7
City of Colombo	Jan.	22
Demodocus	Mar.	18
Eumaeus	Mar.	20
Glenstrae	Mar.	11
Helenus	Feb.	2
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	20
Iyo Maru	Mar.	5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr.	2
Kansas	Feb.	6
Kitano Maru	Apr.	2
Knight Companion	Feb.	21
Machaon	Apr.	2
Miyazaki Maru	Mar.	22
Nore	Mar.	26
Pingsuey	Mar.	1
Prostesilaus	Mar.	2
Suwa Maru	Jan.	23
Teresias	Apr.	9
Tydeus	Jan.	16
Waimana	Feb.	18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone	Mar.	23
Atlantique	Mar.	5
Brisbane River	Mar.	25
Polynesien	Mar.	29
For Bombay		
Malta**	Apr.	3
Nankin**	Mar.	5
Novara**	Mar.	20
For Vancouver, etc.		
Canada Maru	Mar.	9
Empress of Japan	Apr.	8
Havel Dollar	Mar.	4
Kumi Maru	Apr.	9
Kamakura Maru	Feb.	27
Kosoku Maru	Feb.	29
Manila Maru	Apr.	4
Sado Maru	Apr.	9
Shimpo Maru	Feb.	26
Tamba Maru	Mar.	12
Yokohama Maru	Mar.	20
For New York		
City of Baroda	Mar.	6
Indra	Feb.	7
Indrashamba	Mar.	17
St. Patrick	Feb.	27
Skipton Castle	Jan.	22
Tuscan Prince	Jan.	26
For San Francisco, etc.		
Robert Dollar	Feb.	25
Shinyo Maru	Mar.	17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 1
Fushimi Maru		Apr. 16
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru		Apr. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 30
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 1
Malta**		May 25
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Feb. 22	Apr. 18
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Namur**	Mar. 4	Apr. 17
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 17
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 29
Oanfa	Feb. 17	Apr. 16
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Pyrrhus	Feb. 25	Apr. 23
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 16
Teucer	Jan. 29	Apr. 17
FROM MARSEILLES		
Porthos	Mar. 29	Apr. 22
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Kamakura Maru		May 2
Montesgle	Mar. 18	Apr. 28
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Bombay	Mar. 10	Apr. 30
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 20
City of Lincoln	Feb. 26	Apr. 25
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Eurypylus	Feb. 3	Apr. 15
Floridian		May 20
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 20
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Apr. 30
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Apr. 20
Netherby Hall		May 5
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Artremis	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Apr. 20
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Apr. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		May 5
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
Javary		Apr. 13
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8	May 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	May 19
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 25	May 9
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16

* Due date is approximate.

** Transhipment from Colombo.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on April 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	15-16
Cod	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	30-40
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	14-16
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	10-20
Whitebait	"	10-15
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	8-10
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Woodcock	"	35-40
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00-1.20
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Ling			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Mond. Wed. & Saturd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2 71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	14.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep	6.30	9.56
7		221				9
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.14	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.35	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.07	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	9.15	2.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Perry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.10	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	2 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.10	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan-siang	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.04	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	0.46
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.50
dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.51			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		6.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..d-p.	..			..	..			
NANKING ..dep.	7.30			6.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.09	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.24	3.20		6.58	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.23
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.20	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4 10	6.00	8.25
9.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 47
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5.

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Express	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Express	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.28	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.18	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesrooms

At Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road,

ON

TO-DAY, the 14th inst.

at 3 p.m.

Mirror-back Hat Stands, Card Table, Pictures, Sideboards, Book Cases, Double and Single Letter Files, Roll Top Desks, Jardinieres, Canton Carved Blackwood Table, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Dining Room Chairs, single and Double Bedsteads, etc., etc., etc.

ALSO

One Oliver Typewriter No. 5 (nearly new)

Two Columbia Gramophones.

NOW ON VIEW.

5½% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916

FOR

Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

9189

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment :—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer ....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 28th April, 1916, at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1915, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 28th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9428

FOR SALE

Immediate Delivery

One Dredger

Four Mud Hoppers, All Iron,

Measuring Over-All

84 feet by 19

Can be seen by appointment

Apply to Box 68,
THE CHINA PRESS

9338

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz

Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz

Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

A133, Szechuen Road,

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

L-B-A Willard STORAGE BATTERY L-B-A

Says Little Ampere:

NO DANGER of ever having things go wrong if you put your storage battery in our care.

H S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

If your battery is a Willard, we'll inspect it free

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

For Liberal Conditions and Moderate Rates Apply To

Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

C. G. O. Enklaar, Manager.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

NOTICE

FROM Monday, April 17th, our offices will be situated on the third floor of the UNION BUILDING, 4, THE BUND.

H. E. ARNHOLD.

9389

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17, Nanking Road

CLOSING UP

BUSINESS SALE

Gents.' New Straw Hats at HALF PRICE

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in H.B.M. Supreme Court Buildings on Friday, 14th April, at 4.30 p.m.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.

9354

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

9266

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 39, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 18th, to Thursday, the 27th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED,
Secretaries & General Managers.

9419

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9405

2

Last 2 Days!!!

OF

HILL'S BAZAAR

(8 Nanking Road)

A Good Selection of New Spring and Summer Outfitting Goods and Household Linen still to be had

At Pre-War Prices!

9237

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

I have this day handed over charge of the Company's interests at Shanghai to Mr. L. E. N. Ryan.

H. THOMAS,
Acting Agent.

I have this day taken charge of the Shanghai Agency of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916.

9396

H. G. WALKER

1-A, Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals, and Commodities.

WILL BUY

Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

WILL SELL

Quicksilver Rosin
Red Phosphorus.
Caustic Soda

9355

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9403

TO LET, 8-roomed, well-furnished German villa, Avenue Joffre, tennis, stables, Rent Taels 125. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

9415-A-15

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED instruction in book-keeping; especially opening and closing of books. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS.

9406

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by young lady, as steno-typist. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

9423-A-15

AMERICAN, long resident Shanghai, shortly returning to the States, desires connection with capable firms re export to San Francisco and beyond. Communications to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

9422-A-16

GENERAL OFFICE assistant, with many years experience, good references, wants position. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.

9335-A-14

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a lady steno-typist, by a commercial house. Please apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS, stating particulars.

9429-A-16

A FIRM in Shanghai wants compradore. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

9413-A-15

WANTED, an Interpreter for established Law office. Must be well-educated and have good connections. Good salary and permanent position for the right man. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

9404-A-14

WANTED, an experienced Chinese bookkeeper and expert typewriter, having first-class knowledge of English. Must be able to furnish guarantee. Wages $150 per month. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

9401-A-18

WANTED, experienced Chinese bookkeeper and first-class typewriter. A good knowledge of English is essential. Good wages. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

9386-A-18

CHINESE BOOKKEEPER, with experience and good handwriting, wanted. Apply to Methodist Treasurer, No. 10, Woosung Road.

9333-A-14

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9261

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED Second-hand Kodak, or other camera; quarter plate, film; state full particulars. Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED to buy, baby-cart, second-hand, in good condition. Offers, stating price, to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

9424-A-14

FOR SALE, a 3½ h.p. "Premier" motor-cycle, in excellent running condition; free engine. Trial arranged. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

9425-A-15

FOR SALE, Densmore typewriter; special B. camera, ¼-plate, by Newman and Guardia, fitted with Zeiss Pretar lens and accessories. Reasonable offer. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

9426-A-15

FOR SALE, 22 cal. Remington rifle, also 30 cal. Mauser shells. Inquire N. A. Davis, Astor House.

9427-A-20

FOR SALE, one Remington typewriter, No. 11, extra wide carriage for statistical and document work. Machine in fine condition. Price $160. One New Home sewing machine, recently brought from America. One American, Mission-style, library table, with bookcase arrangement. One oak flat-top desk, sanitary base, top, 60 x 36 inches; practically new. Inquire 10, Woosung Road.

9356

WANTED small runabout motor car. Must be in good condition. Price moderate. Particulars to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

9350-A-15

WANTED Motor-cycle side-car. Particulars to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

9359-A-15

MOTOR-CAR for sale, two-seater, White and Poppe engine, electric light, Stepney wheel and seater, White and Poppe engine, cheap. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

9395-A-13

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.